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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The New York Journal of Commerce divides the Senate even on the silver question—45 for, 45 against.

General Miles, the new commandant of the army, recommends an appropriation of $120,- for coast defenses.

The Manchester Guardian says that it is reported that the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury contained a proposal in which he stated that after the execution of the Armenian reforms he will visit London and other European capitals to propose establishing entente with the great powers in regard to the future administration of the affairs fo Turkey.

Total receipts of cotton at the ports since September 1st: Galveston 451,956 bales; New Orleans 717,468; Mobile 91,778; Savannah 28,659; Charleston 152,454; Wilmington 95,- 26; Norfolk 111,863; Baltimore 11,393; New York 27,856; Boston 32,688; Newport News 4,98; Philadelphia 16,384; West Point 74,- 93; Brunswick 27,174; Port Royal 22,959; Texas City 12,205; Pensacola 3,200. Total 1,260,074.

The World has shown that in the six States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky 466,000 Democrats, compared with the last Presidential vote, did not vote at the late elections. The Republican pluralities in these States aggregate 333,000. So that the Democratic stay-at-homes exceeded the Republican plurality by 133,000. The Republican vote fell off 74,000 in New York and Pennsylvania. It increased 92,000 in the other four States.

On Oct. 16 the Corean Minister of the Household issued a proclamation announcing the intended selection of a consort for the King. According to a time-honored custom, the issue of this proclamation has the effect of prohibiting for the time being the marriage of girls of and above 13 years of age throughout the country. The Queen-elect must be a maid, and in Corea, early marriage being the custom, the choice will be practically limited to girls from 13 to 18 at most. Forty girls are to be nominated, and from among them three will be first selected, and on one of the three the final choice will fall.

A Constantinople despatch to the London Chronicle quotes a member of the inner palace circle as saying: "It has been the Sultan's plan for years to make the Finance Minister pay all the palace expenses. As a result of this method of financiering the Sultan has £5,000,000 (*$75,000,000*) savings deposited in Russia and America, while the imperial coffers are empty. The Sultan is a monomaniac on the subject of his personal safety, but he has not the slightest consideration for the lives of others, and his most trusted advisers enter into his presence with fear and trembling."

Interest in the old Panama canal scheme has lately been revived by a communication to the London Times from Sir Henry Tyler, the great British railway expert, who lately went over the entire route and carefully examined what had been done. He represents that 1,500 men are now at work excavating, that 500 more are under contract, and that the company is preparing to give employment to 5,000 more as soon as they can be obtained. He states that the French, who have already expended $290,000,000 on the enterprise, have no thought of abandoning it, but are ready to expend $100,000,000 more, and he believes that this sum will be sufficient to complete the undertaking. The old plan of a sea-level has been abandoned, and a canal with locks large enough for ocean vessels of large size has been substituted. All this is news to the people of this country, who have been led to believe that the great canal scheme was abandoned with the exposure of the frauds resorted to for the purpose of raising money.

Reports to the Manufacturer's Record show that the question of emigration to the South is attracting increased attention both in this country and abroad. Many Northern and Western farmers are seeking homes in the South and arrangements are being made for bringing many settlers from Europe. Austin Corbin, of New of York, as reported last week to build a fifty mile-railroad in Arkansas to open up large plantations, is bringing to this country nearly a thousand Italians, mainly farmers, who it is reported have purchased farms in the Arkansas section which he controls. Among industrial enterprises reported for the week was a depot to cost about $100,000 to be built at Atlanta by the Seaboard Air Line. A location is being sought in the South by a combination of Northern and Southern people for a million dollar cotton mill enterprise. In North Carolina, 10,000 spindle and 500 loom cotton mill; Texas, $15,000 brick works, $50,- 000 packing company, $50,000 brick works and $15,000 sash and blind factory; Virginia, $10,- 000 chemical works, $15,000 stone-crushing company, box factory, brewery, etc.

The report of Mr. J. S. Miller, of West Virginia, commissioner of internal revenue, states that the receipts for the fiscal year have fallen below his estimates $27,753,000. This he attributes to the decision of the Supreme court declaring the income tax unconstitutional after only $77,000 had been collected. In regard to the next year, the commissioner says: After a careful comparison of the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the months of July, August and September, 1895, with the collections for the same months in previous fiscal years and giving due weight to the improved business conditions manifested throughout the country in the peculiar lines touched by internal taxation, I estimate that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will aggregate $165,000,000. The receipts for the first three months of the present year show a decrease of $1,303,000 in the taxes collected on distilled spirits as compared with the corresponding months of the last year when there was a rush to take spirits out of bond in order to escape the unexpected increase of duty under the new tariff law. There has been an increase of $460,000 in the revenue from tobacco and cigars; an increase of $792,- 000 from beer; a decrease of $137,000 from oleomargarine, and a decrease of $2,300 from miscellaneous sources.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of theWorld, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The secret service officers of Indianapolis have discovered that that city has been flooded with dangerous counterfeit $2 bills. One bank teller threw out six that came in with deposits of merchants. The secret service agents say it is the most dangerous counterfeit that has appeared in years. It is about one-eighth of an inch larger than the genuine and in the portrait of Windom, the eyes are larger than in the original. ——Gen. Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, who was for many years keeper of the Privy purse and private secretary to the queen, died at Osbourne cottage, Cowes, last week; aged 70 years. He was ill for several months. ——Frank Hoffman, the notorious bandit of Missouri, was shot and killed in Hickory county, Mo., by Sheriff Moore. ——Jen Jot, a Chinaman at St. Louis, asks for police protection, saying that his fellow-countrymen have condemned him to death for embracing Christianity.—— Dan Stewart has found a place for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill, and they must fight, he says. He will not tell the place now. It is near El Paso, Texas. ——At a special meeting of the Silk Association of America, at New York, the price of twisted and sewing silk was advanced 5 per cent. The new price goes into effect December 2nd. ——A Paris dispatch says the French torpedo boat Le Eleche has been ordered to proceed to Smyrna to join Admiral Maigarot's division. The cruiser Linoise has been ordered to proceed to the coast of Syria. ——At Indianapolis last week the biennial conference of Indiana Republicans was held. Harrison was named as leader of the Republican party in the next campaign but McKinley's name was generously cheered. ——Secretary Bayard was at the London Foreign Office the other day, along with the ambassadors of all the great powers. It is thought this shows the desire of the United States to act in concert with other nations in regard to Turkey. ——A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West says that General Antonia Maceo with 1,800 fought a battle with General Mavarro on the 17th near Santa Clara, which lasted 17 hours. The Spanish were defeated and lost 500 killed and wounded. ——At Terrell, Tex. a saloon keeper fired on a man standing on the street, killing him and also killing one and wounding another member of a military company drilling on the street at the time; friends of the murderer hurried him out of the reach of the infuriated mob. ——The Baptists of this State have eighteen missionaries in China, one in Mexico and one in Brazil. ——Hungary's Premier tells the Chamber of Deputies that on intimations from foreign powers, the Porte has recognized the necessity for reforms for Armenia, and has sent troops to suppress the troubles. ——Chicago had a $500,000 fire; several factories in which large numbers of girls and women worked were burned, and it was with great difficulty that the police and firemen prevented fatal accidents to the panic stricken females; but there were no serious results; a number of firemen had narrow escapes. ——An enthusiastic meeting in sympathy with the Cubans was held in Philadelphia; the chief speakers were Governor Clarke Matthews, of Indiana, and Capt. W. W. Kerr, assistant district attorney of Philadelphia; the latter owns the Leon and the Laureda, which are charged with carrying men and war munitions to Cuba; he ridiculed the position taken by Attorney General Harmon, and declared the determination of Cuban sympathizers to send more vessels to Cuba. ——Mr. H. H. Wentworth, an aged man, wearing long hair, is performing cures in Atchison, Kansas, very much as Schlatter did in Denver, except that Wentworth does not touch his patients. He is credited with a number of cures, and is attracting much attention. Many are flocking to see him. He is 84 years old. ——The steamer Larde, from Carthagena, has arrived at Colon. She had 500 laborers, who will work on the Panama Canal. Four hundred of them will be employed at Culebra and the other one hundred will be put to work building wharves at La Boca. ——Seventy-five Armenians employed at the Whitings machine works at Whitingville, R. I., struck because the Superintendent refused to discharge three Turks who were working in company with them. ——Col. Matt Adams, clerk of the district court at Denver, Col., has disappeared. Investigation shows a shortage in his accounts said to approximate $2,000.—— The Auditor's Report of the taxable valuation of land for 1894, on which the taxes for 1895 are being collected, has been made public: Valuation of land, $115,082,723; of town lots, $43,006,141; total, $158,088,864. Personal property, $76,391,037. The valuation of railway property, etc., is for 1895, and is as follows: Railway property, $24,501,899; Pullman cars, $31,043; telegraph and telephone lines, $212,- 602; steamboats and canals, $289,003; grand total, $259,634,419 ——Twenty villages northwest of Aleppo, in Armenia, have been burned and the inhabitants massacred; at Marash 300 persons were killed, the Governor General being present and not interfering at all.—— In Stokes county a brandy distillery caught fire and a man and his two sons were fatally scalded by the burning liquid. ——The Spanish Minister calls the attention of our Government to several alleged Cuban expeditions now on foot in this country; he says the schooner James W. Foster has just left Philadelphia and will transfer her men and cargo of war munitions to the steamer Leon.—— The gold withdrawals from the treasury for export were $4,050,000 Saturday, which with the $500,000 taken Thursday, will make $4,- 550,000; this reduces the gold reserve to $82,- 350,000. The causes assigned for such heavy exports of gold are the necessity of foreigners to sell American securities on account of the collapse in Kaffir stocks, the small exports of cotton and large import of foreign goods and the recognized fact that gold can be obtained more easily from our treasury than from that of any other nation. ——The defaulting president of the Leadville Savings bank is kept in hiding by the police to prevent an infuriated crowd getting hold of him. ——At a fire in a Chicago building several girls were fatally injured by jumping from windows, and four firemen were killed by failing walls; a man, after lowering a dozen girls from a window to firemen on a ladder below fell in trying to reach the ladder and was fatally injured.—— All English, German and American newspapers of certain dates are refused admittance into Turkey. ——Republican State Chairman Holton says the Republicans are almost unanimously opposed to fusion on the electoral ticket; Senator Pritchard now opposes it.—— At Warrenton, Ga., a man and woman were executed upon the same gallows for the murder of the latter's husband.

MICHEL NEY, MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

[See "Historic doubts as to execution of," &c. by Rev. James A. Weston.]

"War is the natural state of man," quoth Hobbes. A dictum much assailed, but never yet refuted.

If so it be, deplore it we must; but never ceasing strife on this mundane sphere may well raise a doubt whether "the sage of Malmesbury" was not half right. Alas and alack if so it be, for war at best is but a miniature hell. Justifiable only in repelling unauthorized aggression or threatened aggression, it is the crime of crimes to the aggressor. Success may gloss for a time or conquest extenuate, but such is the unerring verdict of impartial history in the end.

On the other hand, *glorious* is war under suitable provocation and waged in proper spirit. Luckily for the peace of mind of the miriads engaged in needless wars, the responsibilility is not their's, but goes to fountain head. Doubtless good men and patriotic, obeyed the respective mandate of Marius and Sylla and oftimes not approving.

Such is the inexorable fiat of international throat cutting. Seek not for cause but do as commanded, is the stern behest of the Moloch of carnage. Heaven pity that side when conscience is arrayed on the other.

"Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die."

But when the sword is drawn in the cause of undoubted and undoubting Right, then the highest type of man is evolved. 'Tis then that true heroes worthiest of worship of all *created* things come to the front, eclipsing symbolized molten image and dumb brute and elements and suns and moons and stars and Norse gods and Olympian too, as fittest and most rational emblem of benighted and unregenerate man's idolatry. He comes not as a sceptred selfish conqueror of his kind, whose boast has erstwhile been that grass grows not behind his horse's hoof. He comes not as Thor or Odin or thundering Jove to throb men's heart chords through awe or fear.

No, such is not the hero of finest mould and most enviable fame, who extorts our love and unstinted praise and whose prefix is patriot. Such last the Theban turns in glory. Such Philopœmen, such Leonidas and Miltiades, Horatius, Cato, Aurelius, Bayard, Turenne, Gustavus, Hampden, Cromwell (perhaps!), De Witt, Silent William, Kosciusko, Washington, Greene, Davis, Lee, Sidney Johnston, Jackson and Forrest. And such too he whose name is our text. Doubtless only one of of the list can claim peerage in pure captainly and strategical attributes with "the world's historic five;" but which of the five is entitled to fellowship with such as these in the grander humanly elements of superiority predicated on love of country and love of kind? Which of them with all of their transcendant genius for command combined, could so far have risen above *self* on the retreat from Moscow as to save even the little handful of the Rear Guard and the demoralized remnants of the Grand Army? One of the immortal quintette was there; there for a space, but not with the *rear guard* with face to Russia's capital and her countless hordes and his back to the Niemen, contesting foot by foot and inch by inch every mile of ground. No, that post of honor and of danger was assigned to another, whose name has ever since been resounding around the world, for devotion to duty, and self abnegation, the like of which probably no age has ever known or can ever match. Quick in decision, masterful in resources, exhaustless in energy and endurance, regardless of danger, unconscious of fear, solicitous for his men, tenacious of his charge, whilst looking almost certain death in the face at every step from Viazma to Kowno. And then came the climax of that heroic drama. With musket in hand and with less than a hundred of that glorious guard left, he holds the bridge for hours to permit the last of the stragglers to pass over into quasi neutral territory, and then turns and fires the last shot, throws his gun in the river and slowly walks over the bridge, the *very last* man to leave that land of horrors; the grandest man who went or came. Nay more, the grandest that twenty five years of almost continuous warfare, oft embroiling the whole of Europe, had produced; in all of which he was a most conspicuous actor. His crowned and sceptred master who was the *very first* to leave that ill starred army to it's fate and recross the Niemen, is no exception to the sweeping assertion of this deponent. What a picture was that closing scene on the bridge of Kowno! A tableau worthy of demigods for onlookers. See the superb hero of scores of historic fields, covered with wounds and honors, laying aside his Marshal's baton and dueal and princely titles and resuming his original station in the ranks as a musket bearer!

He never seemed to court or care for promotion. Twice in his early career had his modesty and self distrustimpelled him to decline a brigade command and once that of a Division.

Before the Niemen was crossed, or the Dnieper, or the Beresina, this simple, unpretentious soldier had achieved glory enough to have liberally supplied half a dozen incipient field marshals, and yet he never seemed conscious of anything remarkable that he had done. And yet he had done much to make history, and to make and unmake Kings and to remap Europe.

Forcheim, Altenkerchen, Manheim, Hohenlinden, Elchingen, Ulm, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, the Spanish and Portuguese campaigns, Smolensko and Borodina, Moskowa, and later on Lutzen, and Bantzen and Leipsic and Quatre Bras and Waterloo, not to speak of endless minor engagements, all attest the ripeness of his genius as a Divisional and Corps commander. His foemen even have generously conceded his merit in that regard, and history has not been backward in confirming the universal contemporary verdict. Universal is written in the line above. It is an error. There was one dissentient, and he should have been the *very last* one to call in question what others so unanimously concede, the supreme soldierly qualities of his immortal lieutenant. On his Promethean rock the big little man essays to belittle the Great Big man to whom he owed the precarious tenure of his imperial thorne for the two or three years ensuing his desertion of that devoted but martyred army. True he concedes him the superlative of the most soldierly of traits, but the one presumably possessed by all true soldiers of every army. Thus much and nothing more. "Marshal Ney," quoth he, "was the bravest of men; there terminated all his faculties." When he valued him at three hundred millions of francs, (he might have said Napoleons!) that he would rather have lost than to have lost him, there seems to have been a wide discrepancy of estimate.

Again: "Ney partook of the Canaille." At least so says the King of the Canaille. Such depreciation of such a man from such a source would be incredible if sight is lost of the extremes of position occupied by the two in the great retreat, the head and the tail, as it were. The world was beginning to talk too much, and too loud, and too laudatory of the tag or wag or rather the lag end of that pitiful procession, and too invidiously of the other extremity—*the first* and *the last* man over the Niemen.

The world was committing the unpardonable sin to the rock bound man, who could brook neither rival nor peer nor proximate approach. And so he who had been murdered for fidelity to his cause, or as the indictment reads, treason to the house of Bourbon, is relegated to the rear, as far as he could do it, with *pish* and a curl of the ex-Imperial lip. In effect, "a brave grenadier; thus much and nothing more." Surely comment the like of this, might justify cancellation of obligation by the other, *if perchance he came to life*, for all the tawdry titles and yellow jackets and peacock decorations conferred upon him for service rendered when service was needed.

"The Corsican Usurper," in all the plenitude of his power, imbued with godlike genius as all must admit, but coupled with grovelling, grasping, mendacious, envious instinets, could as little ennoble this born Paladin and ingrained gentleman by all of his tinselled honors and adornments, as he could degrade him with faint praise or affected patronizing pity.

The soldier boy at Metz in his first uniform and with cartouche box and fire-lock, was a bigger boy than the sous Lieutenant of Artillery of the same age, and in each successive gradation of promotion he continued to grow into the bigger man in all except the initial discrepancy of *Rank*, which kept apace to their simultaneous fall, and perhaps the faculty of intuitive perception.

Critically studied, analysed, weighed and measured, and few will doubt that the last man over the bridge, again the musket bearer, was grander in all the essential elements of honor, courtesy, chivalry and true manhood than the first one to pass, though *he* was a crown-wearer and a world's terror. The same two lads they are of identical age and coeval start on the road to fame; but now much grown in name and reputation. Captain and Lieutenant they now are, or in plain terms and discarding metaphor, Emperor and Field Marshal.

It may well be questioned whether either could have done the historic work of the other under reversal of assignment to command. Ney probably would never have achieved Napoleon's greatest glory resulting from the Italian campaigns, for that was phenomenal war. Neither would he have committed the fatal blunders of the Peninsular and Muscovite campaigns, for he would never have begun those needless and senseless wars, Austerlitz and Friedland and Jena were likewise above his capacity for supreme command. But he would never have run away from the army of Egypt or Russia or from Waterloo, turning over the command to incompetent subordinates.

Nor would he have signed the fatal abdication of Fontainbleu without a final death struggle under the walls of Paris. Nor would he have blamed others, notably Napoleon, under hypothetical reversal of situation, for the loss of his decisive battle when the responsibility was clearly his own. No, he could no more have done these things than could the other have commanded the rear guards on the retreats from Busaco and Moscow, or made numbers of his famous charges as a Divisional or corps commander. Bonaparte did things before he was forty that Ney could not have done, but nothing afterwards that his great Lieutenant could not infinitely better do. From Wagram and the treaty of Schonbrunn, the faculties and fortunes of the later Warwick, "the king maker," seem to have been on the wane. "The faculties" of the other were resplendent to the end, the dictum of inflated garulity to the contrary notwithstanding. But all this is foreign to purpose in the outstart and wide of mark proposed. It is simply involuntary tribute to a pet hero. He may not have been a "Captain" of the highest grade, for he was never put to the test. But there's no denying that he was one of the great historic "Lieutenants." What Tilly was to Wallenstein, Eugene to Marlborough, Jackson to Lee, such was he to Napoleon.

The rumor came long years ago that Michel Ney did not die in the fosse of the Luxembourg as history tells, but as an unpretentious country schoolmaster in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. The story was flouted with scorn as an idle vagary, for the writer and others deemed that he died at the right time if not in proper form. His budding fame began with the great convulsion which shook a continent from centre to circumference for a quarter of a century thereafter, and which in spite of all its demoniac horrors achieved unconsciously a beneficent end and mighty good by bridling Tyranny through time to come. From start to end he had played a leading part in the gorgeous drama, beginning a private soldier and by rapid promotion reaching the highest recognized military rank, ever true to himself, his responsibilities and his convictions. Why should he survive the restoration of traditional but long effete Divine Right? Why live longer to see his cherished hopes for human freedom but idle illusions, his wounds and sufferings in her behalf go for naught?

No, thought I, there is a time for heroes to die, and this one died at the right time. Some there be who do not know when to die, or who live too long. To what good end could the mortal existence of this historic personage be protracted under the guise of a nobody or the disguise of an obscure charlatan? Besides, how was escape possible in the face of detailed recorded facts? And so both heart and brain were steeled against conviction. At least they were a month ago, but candor compels the honest confession, that at this present writing, the writer is more than half convinced that Michel Ney, the Marshal, and Peter S. Ney, the master in country schools, were one and the same individual. Nay more, that the last was a no less remarkable man than the first, and neither would have cause to blush at his duality. In moral trait and physical mark they were as much alike as the two Dromios. At least so thinks the Rev. James A. Weston, of Hickory, N. C., and all who read his intensely interesting volume will be forced to admit that the evidences of identity are most plausible, whilst many will pronounce them absolutely convincing. Space forbids a detailed and connected statement of these. A careful perusal of the book is necessary for that, and such will well repay any painstaking reader. Far more captivating, in my opinion than the multitudinous trash of the day called novels, replete with improbabilities far more taxing on the credulity.

A brief synopsis of the proofs or probabilities adduced by Mr. Weston is all that can be here given. Let it be premised that the greatest stumbling block to surmount is his historic execution on Dec. 7th, 1815, and duly authenticated by official report of the officer in charge. (What a striking similitude down to slightest details, barring historic stature of the victims, between this and the d'Enghien murder! Indellible blots alike on the name of Bonaparte, and of Bourbon, which will as little out till the end of time as those of Banquo and of Duncan will from that of murderous Macbeth!) To which our author says in effect, that his life was saved by the secret connivance of Wellington, and the intentional misdirected aim of the squad of old veterans detailed to do the shooting. The Marshal falls at the instant of giving the word "fire," and simulates death until removed by friendly hands to the hospital for foundlings, near by, a quarter of an hour afterwards. No rigid examination is made as to proof of death after his fall, the firing squad moving off immediately, and *each man having loaded his own gun*, as against established rule that all shall be loaded by a non-commissioned officer detailed for the purpose. All of which gives suspicion of the possibility of collusion, which is tantamount to the probability of *escape*. Incidentally by *this* writer: Wellington must have realized that the murder of this grand man would tarnish his hitherto untarnished escuteheon forever, and whilst for political reasons he could not pronouncedly intervene between "the Royal Executioner" (Louis XVIII.) and his victim, he may have deemed that his *life* might be saved by the stratagem of a mock execution, with preliminary parole promise of expatriation and life long "*perdu*," as the French style voluntary personal concealment.*

"The Iron Duke" could have no doubt that such a shackle on such a soldier, would be bar as effectual to his public reappearance on the world's visible stage as if chained down in a dungeon keep. Conceding the unreality of his execution, the subsequent tradition extending through thirty years as narrated by the author, is not only probable but almost incontrovertible. The *dead* hero now restored to life, lands in Charleston some six or eight weeks thereafter, and goes into seclusion for three or four years to devote himself to close study in order to support himself by teaching. The rudimentary foundation of a liberal education had been laid in the first fourteen years of his life, thirteen of them under the St. Augustine fathers of Saar-Louis and the last in the office of the village notary. Is it to be wondered at that with such preparation supplemented by thirty years intercourse with the leading spirits of the time he had with his natural quick parts, acquired a vast fund of information, especially in history, modern languages and lower mathematics?

Does the wonder grow, that one with his native intellect and this elaborate preparative, now at the meridian of life, should in the term alloted to a college curriculum have made himself an accomplished scholar in diction, history, the higher mathematics and the dead languages? Many a dullard in after life has done as much in a collegiate course. So much for the objection that Ney, the Soldier, and Ney, the Scholar, could not have been one and the same. Each was a superb horseman and a master swordsman, and a crack shot and a truth teller from the bottom, to reconcile all discrepancies in a liberal education on that line. Each was the soul of modesty and simplicity, as well as of assertiveness on proper occasion. Each impressed all who approached him and all unconsciously with a sense of his superiority. Each enforced the love as well as the respect and admiration of all under his authority as well as all his equals. Each was covered with scars from head to foot, and possessed of the inner arcana of the mighty movements of their illustrious era, which stamped them prime actors both in it's mighty events.

In exaltation of others and subordination of self, and in fact in all gentle, amiable and lovable qualities, there was a verisimilitude which taken in connection with the heroic, almost sets a recognized law of nature at defiance if they were two instead of one. It is said that no two sheep, aye, no two blades of grass are identically alike, and yet these two men in facial feature, in stature and physical make up, in mental and moral trait, in artificial mark (all save one,) seem to be from well authenticated and recorded testimony, the exact counterpart the one of the other. So strikingly alike in look, in mould, in form, that casual observers who had seen the bearer of the "baton" involuntarily recognized him in the wielder of birch. The evident desire of the last to veil identity by his humble calling in retired seclusion, and avoidance of foreign eyes is corroborative proof. His plighted word was presumptively given. The lives of others were involved in divulgement.

A mere charlatan or pretender would have been only too glad to pose for the original. This last, however, is not a conclusive ear mark. Peter Ney may like Timon or Coriolanus have been only an ordinary philosopher, who despised the admiration of fools and the plaudits of the mob. Be that as it may, certain it is, he did not court the notoriety which was open to him, but on the contrary studiously shunned it, shifting location whenever the suspicion began to take on tangible form. He taught in most retired spots and for a bare subsistence, whilst from well authenticated vouchers from prominent ladies and gentlemen in many States who had been his pupils, his profound erudition would have entitled him to a professors's chair in many departments in any university in the New World. It was only when under the influence of strong drink, to which at times he was unfortunately addicted, and to a very few approved and honored friends when himself, and in the closing hour of life, that he would ever admit that he was Michel Ney, whom an *unworthy* master, as later shown, was prone to proclaim: "The bravest of the brave," and to place at the post where he who was entitled to that proud soubriquet (far transcending "Marshal" and "Duke" and "Prince", which he likewise bestowed), properly belonged.

The quasi negation and denial in calmer moments, when presupposed conditions of breach of parole and the deadly compromise of those who had jeopardized their's to save his life, will be recognized proof of the contrary with honorable men and especially old soldiers. The loving and heartfelt tributes of scores of his old scholars, when far advanced in life, as to his scholastic attainments and sterling worth, men and women too, whom he had prepared to adorn any rank in life, not only by inculcation, but by example, conclusively show that whether this man was Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskowa, Bravest of the Brave, Commander of the Russian Rear Guard or not, he was one of the most remarkable men that this or any other State has ever known.

If Michel Ney and Peter are one and the same, it is a marvel. If not the same, it is no less a marvel. Or to avoid ambiguity, Peter S. Ney is a marvel, Marshal or no Marshal. If the first, he was that rare combination of soldier and philosopher. If the last, no less a philosopher, shunning the eclat of a factitious fame. The philosopher was a beautiful round-off to the soldier. The quiet shady side of life was a fitting offset or conclusion to the stormy, boisterous first half. Lucky, thrice lucky, the hero who can thus live and die. A greater still, judged by our initial standard greatest and grandest of all, illustrated in the closing half of the same century in the academic shades of Lexington, the possibility of such a phenomenal round off—the transcendent soldier and world-actor merged uneomplainingly in the philosophic schoolmaster and exemplar of youth.

In conclusion, be this tradition what it purports to be and what the author believes it to be, or only the speculation of a literary delver, predicated on strong circumstantial evidence, it is a most captivating story. Akin to many others of ideal plot; notably the two builders of the Eternal City, the two princes smothered in the tower, the iron mask, the waif of Nuremburg, the Dauphin of the Revolution and John Wilkes Booth, all of whom were killed or supposed to be killed, but believed by many to have reappeared in the flesh, it surpasses all in circumstantiality of detail.

Again, we repeat, Marshal or no Marshal, Peter S. Ney, the Carolina pedagogue as here portrayed if not proven, is a most dramatic figure, mysterions character and extraordinary man.

As was said of him by competent judges of his time, if he was not the Marshal he was worthy to be.

Rev. Mr. Weston has done mankind a service by his painstaking investigation as to proofs of identity of the two, even if it should amount to nothing more than the unique portraiture of the superb old school master.

WHARTON J. GREEN.

*NOTE.—If the story of this escape be well founded, it transcends in the marvellous those recorded by Baron Trenck, or even that of Dumas' hero Monte Christo from the chateau D'If.

The Southern Association of Colleges.

Recently a number of prominent educators, representing the Southern States, met in Atlanta and organized the "Association of Colleges and Preparatory Sencols in the Southern States.'

There are similar associations in New England, the Middle States, the West, etc. The following institutions were represented: Vanderbilt University, University of North Carolina, Washington and Lee University, the Georgia School of Technology, Wofford College, Trinity College, Tulane University, Mercer College, University of Mississippi, University of Alabama and University of Tennessee. The association adopted a constitution and by-laws based upon those of the Association for the Middle States and Maryland. This constitution makes ineligible to membership colleges with preparatory departments and schools pretending to confer degrees.

As a pre-requisite to membership colleges must enforce a minimum of requirement in their entrance examinations. Thus a line of demarkation is strictly drawn between those institutions which do strictly collegiate work and those doing academical work and competing with academies and high schools. The association is to meet annually the first week in November and its next session will be at Nashville, Tenn. Its officers for the first year are: President, George T. Winston, president of the University of North Carolina; vice presidents, Prof. Palmer, of Alabama, and President Moreland, of Washington and Lee; secretary and treasurer, Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University. Resolutions expressing the association's sympathy with the work of the public schools were adopted, and these set forth as the opinion of the association that the best interests of education demand that four years of the study of Latin be added to the curriculum of the public schools, and at the earliest practicable moment two years of the study of Greek.

The Association is modeled after the college associations of the New England States, and has for its object the promotion of higher education in the South.

At Nashville, Tenn., the next meeting will be held, during the Nashville exposition.

"North Carolina is on top at Atlanta," said Dr. Winston to a reporter, on his return: "the best speech at the National Educational Congress was made by a North Carolinian, Edwin A. Alderman; the Newbern firemen's team beat the world on running time; and the foot-ball team of the University of North Carolina defeated all comers."

Mr. Cleveland Would Approve.

N. Y. Times.]

In his book of "Recollections of Forty Years," Senator John Sherman republishes a speech of his made in 1876 which he regards as the best presentation he can make of the true policy of the Government. It contains the following passage:

"I am one of those who believe that a United States note, issued directly by the Government, and convertible on demand into gold coin or a Government bond equal in value to gold, is the best currency we can adopt; that is to be the currency of the future, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain as well, and that such a currency might properly continue to be a legal tender, except when coin is specifically stipulated for."

This is a kind of currency which, unfortunately, the United States have never possessed. We had at one time notes convertible on demand into bonds, but not into coin. We have now notes convertible on demand into gold, but not into bonds. And the notes we now have, when once redeemed, are, by law, again issued. This is a very radical difference, and leaves us with a Government paper currency that falls far short of Mr. Sherman's ideal.

If the Senator will use his great influence with his party—which again will control Congress when it meets—to bring the currency up to his standard, to repeal the provision for compulsory reissues, and to restore the convertibility of the notes into bonds on demand, he will render a priceless service to the country. Nor need he be deterred by the fear that such legislation will not be approved by the President. We are confident that Mr. Cleveland would approve it promptly and with great joy.

The city of Corke is not paved with cork, but it is said that blocks in London and Edinboro are, and that a number of streets it Melbourne and Sydney, in Australia, are. It isn't solid, but granulated cork, mixed with asphait, and is said to answer the purpose admirably, being noiseless and not any more costly than other kinds of paving.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sound Sense from General Schofield.

New York World.]

Gen. John M. Schofield, who is visiting relatives here, gave the first interview since his retirement from the command of the army, to The World correspondent tonight. He discussed coast defenses, the new navy, the Monroe doctrine and England's policy all from a new point of view.

"Better coast defenses," said the General, "are our great need to-day. In fact we must have a complete system if we are to compel the respect of other nations. And, moreover, action in the matter should be taken at once, because such an equipment requires time for construction. It takes several months to manufacture and get into position a good size cannon. Then there ought to be a stock of muskets, in case they are needed at any time. We are not quite so badly off in this respect, but still the number of available small arms has been greatly reduced because of the changes in the pattern made a few years ago."

"How long would be required to provide a complete and efficient system of coast defenses?"

"Not more than three or four years."

"And the cost?"

"No more than is squandered every year on rivers and harbors. Yes, sir; there is enough money squandered every year to maintain a complete system of defenses throughout the country. An effective system of defense depends simply on securing the necessary appropriations.

"Give me enough 12 inch guns—'peacemakers' I called them when I designed the type—and I will guarantee to make every one of our seaboard cities fully as safe as those in the interior. I am glad to say that a beginning has been made in the right direction and that both New York and San Francisco have some adequate fortifications. By no means all the defenses at these ports are thoroughly effective, but at each place there are some first class batteries; none better will be found anywhere."

"What about the defenses of our lake cities?"

"That is a different case altogether; the conditions are utterly unlike. Our lake cities must be defended for a distance. They must be defended down at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. I would not be surprised if in the event of trouble the lakes would be the very first place at which England would strike; certainly it would be if she thought it was our weak point. But there is a plan of lake port defense all prepared. I cannot tell you what it is, but these cities are provided for."

FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

In commenting on the future of the South, Gen. Schofield said: "The South is growing relatively more rapidly than the North. Her development depends no longer upon one class of natural productions. On the other hand iron ore plays as prominent a part as cotton, and manufactories are springing up everywhere. The negro problem is solving itself, and they tell me that there is no labor problem for the simple reason that almost all the work is done by negroes who have no labor unions and seldom, if ever, go on a strike.

"The development of transportation facilities is also important. The fierce competition of rail and steamboat lines has enabled the placing of Southern commodities on the market at much more reasonable prices, and that section of the country is now in a much better position to compete with the North. In all the more prosperous cities, such as Atlanta for instance, the inhabitants enjoy almost equal advantages with the North in the matter of street railway, sewer, gas and water facilities, and a marked improvement is shown in street paving, electric lighting, &c. In securing these improvements they have had an opportunity to profit by the mistakes of the municipalities of the North, but I don't see that they have been any more successful in eluding the clutches of swindlers than we have up here.

The Heaviest Man on Record.

Clinton Democrat.]

Miles Darden, probably the largest man on record, born in North Carolina, died in Henderson county, Tennessee, Jan. 23, 1857. He was 7 feet and 9 inches high, and in 1845 weighed 871 pounds. At his death his weight was a little over 1,000 pounds. Until 1843 he was active and lively and able to labor, but from that time was obliged to stay at home, or be hauled around in a two horse wagon. In 1839 his coat was buttoned around three men each of them weighing more than 200 pounds, who walked together in it across the public square at Lexington. In 1850 it required 13½ yards of cloth, one yard wide to make him a coat. His coffin was 8 feet long, 38 inches deep, 32 inches across the breast, 18 inches across the head and 14 across the feet, and 25 yards of black velvet was requisite to cover the sides and lid. He was twice married and his children are very large, though probably none of them will ever reach half the weight of their father.

The above is a copy of the announcement of Darden's county paper at the time of his death. Its truth is vouched for by many reputable gentlemen. Sampson county has claimed the distinction of being Darden's birth place, but a grandson of the giant, Judge Jesse F. West, of Waverly, Va., credits Greene county with being the place of his nativity.

To Supplant Tin Cans.

Cans made of paper pulp are being introduced to take the place of tin cans for containing all kinds of preserved products, says the New York Sun. The occasional cases of poisoning from canned goods are due to the contents becoming tainted through the cans not being airtight. Many millions of tin cans are used annually by canned goods factories in this country, and such cases of injury from tainted goods are comparatively rare, but because it is possible, through slight defects in the solder or minute breaks in the cans, for such danger to result, the canners have been looking for a satisfactory substitute for tin. It is believed that this has at last been found in the paper pulp cans. They are oilproof as well as waterproof, will not expand or contract, and will stand as much rough usage in shipment as tin cans, and perhaps more.

The New Orleans cotton receipts for the week show a falling off of 140,000 bales from the receipts of the same week last year.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try ***Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.*** I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue ***Its occasional use, as a nerve food,*** as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**WEAK MEN

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 28, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

A QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The newspapers of the great world, especially those of the Northeastern money centres, are filled with serious discussions of the third term. From the cloud no larger than a man's hand—which appeared in the President's pronunciamento of the 22d of April, and which the OBSERVER at once declared could presage only the third term—we find the movement has gone steadily forward until now. At the present moment, we find that not only has Senator Gray (the President's nearest friend in the Senate) declared for it, the powerful Herald with the World and many other influential newspapers approving, but Ambassador Bayard's organ at Wilmington, Delaware, has come out openly in its favor, and, at least, even a member of the Cabinet itself (Secretary Morton) has put upon record his approval of the vile scheme.

While these things are transpiring under the noses of all intelligent men, the press of our good old State, with few exceptions, ignores the whole matter. Evidently they do so from ignorance or design. In a matter of such vital consequence to the party and to the perpetuity of our institutions, we have no alternative but to suppose that they do not "read the papers."

Nevertheless, Democratic voters of North Carolina, that is what you will find confronting you at the primaries, next year—the issue of a third term for Mr. Cleveland. Important as the silver question is, it is but a bagatelle to the other question, which was born when unconditional repeal was won. There is now the same bond between the President and the money power that binds comrades in a cause that is victorious.

Either the third term must be disposed of at the primaries in '96, or North Carolina will send a delegation to the national convention unpledged against that death blow to the party.

THE RESULT OF TREACHERY.

We hope that every reader of the OBSERVER will carefully go over the article, elsewhere reprinted, entitled "How the Gold Standard Works." As our readers have been informed—and as we predicted would be the next step, if once we parted with our bargaining power by permitting the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law—the administration is now openly pledged to the retirement of the greenbacks without adequate substitution. Not only so, but the papers that are promoting, or consenting to, the third term movement, are unblushingly resting their commendation of the President, in that connection, upon his services to the money power in rendering it independent. As the Atlanta Constitution (from which we have quoted the article referred to) says, "the money power is behind it [the scheme to retire the greenbacks], the administration is working actively for it, *and it may be that the representatives of the people can be induced to sell them out again, just as they were sold out in* 1893."

There it is, good friends. "The representatives of the people" may be induced to "sell them out again," just as they sold them out at the Extra Session, in 1893, when Vance and his followers made their unequal fight, on the floor of the Senate and here in North Carolina, against the administration machine.

As the Democracy, now powerless, shall witness the bolder and bolder steps that will be taken to impoverish the people, thus rendering the whole body of the "common people" helpless before the strong government that is the ultimate purpose of the movement begun in 1893, let them—here in our State, at least—remember that the people's bargaining power was wrested from them by the contributory vote of one of North Carolina's trusted servants.

EAST VS. WEST ON SILVER.

Shortly after the election, the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer wrote that paper as follows:

"A prominent newspaper man, who was west of the Mississippi before the election, says that the silver leaders out there had no expectations of success this or next year. Their programme, as he defines it, is to 'let things go to smash" and afterwards re-organize on a silver basis. This gentleman is personally well versed and is entirely reliable. What he states is in consonance with some other information. The silver men of the West, he states, have fully made up their minds not to follow Eastern lights. They think the Eastern men in the party are no better than Republicans and on all economic questions consult the interests of the wealthier classes. The only obstacle, they say, to their programme of free trade, is the attitude of the laboring people. In their view the factory operatives do not understand their own interests, or they would cut loose from plutocracy. The feeling in the West, this gentleman says, is intense. The new alignment the Western Democracy proposes is on Democratic lines, but they hope to catch the larger part of the silver Republicans.

"I do not find Southern silver men who come here favorable to any departure from regular Democracy. A few believe the schism outlined above is imminent, but by far the greater number insist upon harmony."

It is within the probabilities that a new alignment, favorable to the South and West, will be effected, entirely within Democratic lines, by reducing the relative power of Republican States in the national Democratic convention. It is obvious that the day has come when it is difficult, to the verge of impossibility, for the Democratic party to win, so long as it permits Republican States, or those whose local interests render them opposed to Democratic principles, to shape its platforms and dictate its nominees.

The breaking up of the Solid South by the influence (largely corrupt) of the States alluded to, has set the Democracy of the Southern States, at least, entirely free from any obligation, moral or partisan, that might bind it to continue the former practice governing votes in the national convention.

If it be asked how can the relatively weak South prevail in an effort to change the existing order of things, the answer is easy. The choice of Presidential nominees by national conventions is a perversion of the Constitution. The concentration of wealth since the war has invigorated the dormant viciousness of the system. All that is necessary to bring the Democracy of the Republican and pseudo Democratic Eastern States to terms, is for several of the States which cling to Democratic principles to accredit their delegates to the national covention upon conditions.

We shall, at another time, elaborate this idea. Meanwhile, we invite criticism of the views here expressed.

MARSHAL NEY.

The reader will find on the 1st page an article written by Hon. W. J. Green in commendatory criticism of Rev. Major Weston's remarkable book on the fate of Marshal Ney. Mr. Weston has done the cause of historical research a great service, for which he is likely to achieve much reputation, if not an adequate reward otherwise; and Col. Green deserves the thanks of the general reader for placing the subject before the public in such an attractive and interesting form.

NOTE.—The reader will please observe that the word "turns" in the 4th line, 6th paragraph, 1st column of the article, should be "twins."

THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

The reader will find an interesting communication in another column on the subject of the coming sale of this home railway, in line with the suggestions made by us last week. It is a subject of the deepest interest to us all—Fayetteville people, Cape Fear people, and patriotic North Carolinians, generally.

Consider the subject, and lend your influence—as we believe the RIGHT will justify your doing—to the plan of the Baltimore committee.

THE WAY TO TALK.

Just after the election, a distinguished gentleman of this section thus wrote to the Wilmington Messenger:

"Day after the election. After this please let us have done with the three blustering sluggers—Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and Cleveland. The two first, after all their hullabaloo, are evidently agreed not to punch each other. The last is the champion confest. Whatever glory there may be attaching to his exploit, let him be entitled to it; but, in the name of decency and decorum, let there be no more talk of a fourth round or a third term. He has knocked the party that found him an absolute nonentity and made him what he is, into a state of coma. God be praised it is not in him or any other turncoat or renegade to kill it. Let him rest on his laurels or "seek pastures new" on the other side of the fence. Henceforth he is no dog of ours, and let him know it."

Now, if we could only get some more of our representative men to come out in that flat-footed way, the effort to send third term delegates to the national convention could be nipped in the bud.

The rank and file are waiting to hear from you, gentlemen!

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Democrat who votes for any man for a third term ceases, from that moment, to be a Democrat.

* * *

Read Mr. Bryan's proposition (on the 4th page) for polling the rank and file of the Democracy on the silver question.

How the Gold Standard Works.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The present condition of affairs constitutes an object lesson that ought not to be lost on thoughtful people. We are realizing some of the results of our supreme folly in permitting British and foreign interest to dictate the character of our monetary system. We have arrived at the point where the Constitution can again afford to call the attention of its readers to the predictions made during the past three years. Every prediction has been realized, and it is now more than probable that the real results of the British gold standard will be more serious and more far-reaching than the Constitution feared.

The situation is more ominous than the symptoms that appear on the surface would indicate. Those surface symptoms are the continued outflow of gold and an uneasy feeling in business circles that the British gold standard is leading to results that were not anticipated by those who ignorantly placed their influence behind it. Behind this uneasiness in business circles is to be found a depression of trade almost equal in extent to that which followed the fall in silver and the subsequent unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act in 1893.

Two weeks ago the information came that various manufacturing industries were shutting down for the purpose of keeping up prices. That movement showed the desperate tactics to which our industries are driven to realize profits under the British gold standard. During the week just closed the number of failures was almost as large as that of the "panic year," 1893, and liabilities were only a million less.

Dun's report says that there is no reaction from the business depression, and frankly adds that "efforts to explain it or to attribute it to this or that temporary influence are wasted." That is true. It can be explained only by the operations of the single gold standard, which constantly enhances the value of gold as compared with other forms of property and with all the products of human labor. There can be no prosperity under the single gold standard in a nation that is a heavy debtor of foreign countries.

Under a monetary standard that is suited to our people we would be able to pay our foreign debts with the surplus of our staple commodities, such as weat, cotton, provisions, etc., but under the single gold standard the prices of our exportable commodities are so low that the sum realized for them falls far short of paying our debts abroad, and, consequently, our small and constantly dwindling stock of gold must be drawn on.

The speculative spurt in business, over which the gold monometallists congratulated themselves two or three months ago, has entirely expended its strength. Industries that responded to it in the vain hope that it meant a revival of prosperity have been compelled to shut down or to sell their products at prices that represent only the most meager profits. Over and over again The Constitution and other bimetallists have assured business men that there can be no permanent prosperity in this country under the single gold standard. We have not permitted this statement to go out either as a prediction or as an assumption, but have shown, with an accuracy that is mathematical, that the increased demand for gold would make it more valuable, and that this constantly increasing value would hurt all forms of business, save that of money lending, and reduce the prices of all products of human labor below the profit level.

That is precisely what has happened and is hapening, and it is this process that drags both business and speculation down when they make an effort to rise to the high level of prosperity that formerly marked the course of trade and traffic. It seems queer indeed that there are to be found people who cannot see what is happening before their eyes. The Constitution is now and always has been the apostle of optimism. But the most pronounced optimist cannot afford to discredit his sanity by pretending to believe that the people can be really prosperous under the single gold standard, unless, by means of a miracle, the world's stock of gold available for monetary purposes should be trebled or quadrupled.

We say that our people—especially the people of the south—are able to survive the operations of the single gold standard for a time at least; but we say, too, that it is both foolish and criminal to suffer under a system that robs them for the benefit of the money lenders and gold speculators.

The most ordinary intelligence can perceive the direction in which the country is drifting under the British gold standard. The tendencies are all in the direction of bankruptcy. We were told, when the administration threw the doors of the treasury open to the shylocks of Europe and invited them to help themselves, that the outflow of gold was caused by the issue of treasury notes for the purchase of silver. This was stopped, and when gold continued to go out we were informed (after two bond issues) that a syndicate of foreign bankers had pledged themselves to prevent the export of gold. The syndicate did reasonably well until it pocketed its immense profits, and then it dropped the affair as a child would drop a hot potato.

Now that gold has begun to go out at the rate of more than a million a day we are politely informed that, after all, the greenbacks and treasury notes are the cause of the trouble, and that if the people will consent to the suppression and retirement of $500,000,000 of legal tender money everything will then be serene, because the treasury will not then need to keep any gold on hand.

This so-called "remedy" will only make our financial troubles more acute. Such a tremendous contraction of our legal tender money will lower prices still further and add tenfold to the business depression that has been gradually deepening and increasing ever since our mints were closed to silver. Nevertheless, the money-power is behind it, the administration is working actively for it, and it may be that the representatives of the people can be induced to sell them out again, just as they were sold out in 1893.

The Vance Monument.

(Winston Sentinel.)

Systematic effort for raising the Vance statue fund is still lacking. The work of weeks will be lengthened into months or years without it.

(Lenoir Topic.)

Interest in building a monument to the memory of Zeb Vance seems to be reviving in the State just now. This is well. It is no more than the reasonable duty of the people of North Carolina to build a monument to the greatest and most popular man the State has ever produced. Let the good work go on.

(Madison Observer.)

To the memory of Zebulon Baird Vance! There is a move on foot in several sections of the State to raise an amount with which to erect a monument in memory of this the noblest of noble gentlemen. Madison and surrounding country should take a deep interest in this and it is the duty of every one to make as liberal a contribution as possible to the noble cause.

(Durham Globe.)

It is about time Durham was taking some action looking to raising her share of the fund that is to erect a monument to the great and beloved Vance. As the years roll on his great services to the State and the wisdom of his utterances become more apparent. Durham, the wealthiest county in the State to population, should be foremost among her sisters in rearing a granite shaft to tell future generations our love for the great statesman—the incorruptible Zeb Vance.

(Whiteville News.)

North Carolina owes it to the memory of one of its greatest men, one of its truest sons, one of the most useful and the most popular of its statesmen, to erect a monument to Zebulon Baird Vance. It should be done at once. Delay reflects upon the gratitude and charcter of our people. But we are persuaded of one thing—if the monument is ever reared it must be through and by the patriotism, the enthusiasm, the devotion of the noble women of North Carolina. Unless they lead, the work will not be done.

(Cleveland Star.)

As yet only a small amount has been raised for the erection of a monument to North Carolina's lamented Senator, Z. B. Vance. United action should be taken by the people of the State and a fit statue should be erected to commemorate the deeds of glory of our departed dead. Senator Vance's record, his history, his fame should never be allowed to perish, but his example should be emulated by the youth of the land. The monument to his memory should be erected and that at an early date, and the patriotic women of the State should take the matter in hand and see to it that this great man's memory is properly honored.

(Wilson Mirror.)

The Charlotte News suggests that a committee be appointed in each ward in Charlotte and each township in Mecklenburg county to solicit contributions to the Vance monument, and suggests thanksgiving week be devoted to the work of soliciting. It suggests that in most cases it will be well to select young ladies to do the work.

We believe with the News that the people will build a monument to Vance if it is properly presented. If a plan like that proposed by the News could be adopted and carried out in every county in the State ten thousand dollars could be raised Thanksgiving week. Why not do it? All it needs is action. And the people of Wilson only need a moving spirit to lead off in the enterprize to make a good showing. Who will take the initistive. We all did love him once, let us perpetuate his memory by a suitable shaft at the capital of the state.

(Morganton Herald.)

The example of Mrs. Laura Pearson Ray of Fayetteville—a Morgantonian by birth—in raising more than $200 for the Vance Monument cannot be too highly commended. If ever a people owed a monument to any man we owe it to Vance. In peace and in war, in sunshine and in storm, in victory and in defeat, he was ever true to North Carolina.

His great heroic soul loved every inch of her soil, loved her for what she was and for what she ought to have been. In obedience to her demands, his loyal heart rendered up its last sad music to the final chord. He was the State's greatest achievement, her highest product, her foremost citizen, the idol of the people. Born amid our western mountains his charcter partook of their strength and majesty.

In no county in the State was he more tenderly or deeply loved, more faithfully followed than in Burke. In the stately mansions of the rich, and in the humble cabins, on hillside and valley, his dear memory is still a household god.

We appeal to the patriotic women of Morganton and Burke to organize a Society for raising funds for his monument. If the dear women will only undertake this holy task, not only will their efforts be crowned with success, but they will have the proud consciousness of having performed a sacred duty.

We feel in our hearts that this appeal will not be in vain.

(Charlotte Times.)

What has become of the movement to build a monument to the memory of Vance, the man most loved and honored by all North Carolinians?

While he lived he was the idol of our people. Now that he is dead shall we forget him and his services to his native state, or shall we erect for him a proud monument commemorative of our love for his memory?

It would be base ingratitude not to honor his memory in this way, and the News and Times call upon the friends of this greatest Carolinian to contribute of their means a sufficient amount to erect a suitable monument.

What will our people do about it? Let all of Vance's friends make a contribution however small, and let every one of them secure a contribution from his neighbor. An organized effort by the county association just at this time would result in securing a good sum.

We suggest that the county association appoint canvassers in each township, say three or four young ladies, and urge them to make a complete canvass at once. In this way a good sum could be obtained.

Give the men and women of Mecklenburg a chance to pay this debt of love and they will do it.

(Ibidem.)

We are deeply in earnest in our efforts to help along the movement to build a monument to the memory of the man whom North Carolinians delight to honor.

We have been pained at the delay and indifference of our people, and we urge upon them the importance of doing now what they intend to do. People of other States are wondering why Vance's friends have waited so long before collecting funds to erect a monument to his honor.

THE SCHEME OF DISMEMBERMENT.

Assault Upon a Great State Work—Reorganizing by Disorganizing—The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway in Peril.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The "plan of reorganization"—which might more properly be called the "scheme of disintegration," the text of which you gave to your readers in the last issue of the OBSERVER, and upon which you so forcibly and justly commented—is the most insidious and dangerous blow which has ever been aimed at the interests, nay, the very existence, of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

No one who has intelligently followed the history of railroad construction and progress in North Carolina for the past fifty years need ask from what quiver this arrow has come. From the day on which, by virtue of the powers conveyed in a lease, the North Carolina R. R. passed into foreign hands, up to a very recent period, when hasty and ill-advised action reconveyed these powers, the people of this State have had ample opportunity of digesting the meaning of the term "soulless corporations," while they studied the habits of that barn-yard hero which, with blood-red snout and swelling neck, wades deep into the very centre of the generous store of grain thrown out—the *gobbler*.

More than three quarters of a century ago the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley System, which, seven years since, found its accomplishment at the foot of the Blue Ridge under the guidance of the able and lamented Julius A. Gray, forced its way into the legislation of North Carolina, impelled by the wisdom and foresight of men who, indeed, needed not the aid of steam or the iron rail to swell the store of wealth in their strong boxes. They were the prosperous merchants of the great *entrepot* of inland trade which lifted the curtain of the Blue Ridge and passed into the valleys of Tennessee and Virginia, while, at the same time, it drew unto itself the rich trade of the cotton fields of South Carolina—scattering over mountain and plain, by caravans of wagons, not only the manufactured goods of the North and East but the products of the plantations of the West Indies, brought to its doors by the navigation of the Cape Fear.

Are we to be met here with the bald *argumentum ad hominem* that the accomplishment of the system has failed of adequate results; that success has been a barren success? What, pray, have been the financial triumphs of the corporation which comes with the offering of the "plan of reorganization?"

Your correspondent has spoken of the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway from Wilmington to Mt. Airy as the accomplishment of the North Carolina system. True, but it was not the fulfillment of the hopes of those who had so long and earnestly labored to connect mountain and seaboard. When, in June, 1888, thousands assembled at Mt. Airy to celebrate the laying of the last rail to that point, and when, in April, 1890, Wilmington banqueted those who came to rejoice that the chief seaport of the State was open to the great West, the speakers on both occasions looked over the State line into the rich mineral fields of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and beyond to the great business centres of Ohio and Illinois. No agreement had been made, and no contract entered into, but the friends of the road were inspired with no little confidence that the Norfolk & Western R. R. would come down the mountain side, and by iron links bind its great powerful self to the ambitious, energetic neighbor panting to overleap the rocks and precipices barring its way to the great "heart of the continent."

And now, by a change of route, this outlet westward is offered to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, aided by and co operating with an extensive railway system which has never failed to scatter with lavish hand material benefits throughout the sections which it traverses. Through the State of Virginia, with Lexington, probably, as the objective point, we will enjoy the advantages of a competing line for freight to all Northern and Western points reached by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. This would follow the sale of the road in its entirety—its absorption into a greater system, with as little disturbance as possible of its present condition, and with the retention of all the benefits which accrue from its existing organization.

What is offered, on the other hand? Well, the bondholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway are invited to consider a proposition pretty much such as might be made to the owner of a farm, advertising it for a sale, by a would-be purchaser who, after surveying field after field, offers to take the fertile tracts, leaving the barren patches to the proprietor; or, to put it more strongly, pretty much such a proposition as a meat-dealer would make to a cattle dealer who offered to buy only the hams and porter-house steaks. With the adoption of this "plan of reorganization," we bid farewell forever to the integrity of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. It will no longer have a "local habitation or a name." Your correspondent is well aware that mere local interest must be subordinated in the consideration of matter of paramount importance to the general welfare, but, all the same, we need not put entirely out of sight the hardship of probably turning into a mere feeder some chosen part of a great State system, and leaving the remainder of the road-bed to grow up in grass, if such shall be its fate; of superseding by new men the employes whose fathers and grandfathers with their money and brain built the road; of changing the whole *regime* of the road, with the very strong probability of the closing of the shops at this point and their removal elsewhere.

M.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1895.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

Raleigh News and Observer, Nov. 22.]

The failure of the gentlemen who built the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad was the hardest blow the State has received in many years. They were native North Carolinians, ambitious for the State's advancement, and anxious to build a great railroad system from the mountains to the sea. But for the general depression that came upon the country their hopes would have been realized, and the State would have had four great railroad systems.

The failure made it practically certain that the ownership would pass out of the hands of the North Carolinians, but the hope has been entertained all along that it would remain as a system and not be dismembered. After long consideration the Baltimore committee made a recommendation looking to the preservation of the road as an entirety which the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER says would mean in the near future a through competing freight route to Baltimore, via Lexington, Va., and to all points on the Baltimore and Ohio system.

It seems, however, that the Baltimore plan is not acceptable to the New York committee. The last issue of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER thus comments upon the matter which is of deep interest to the whole State:

"The New York committee's plan seeks the road's dismemberment, and, it is believed, in the interest of a system which would reduce the dismembered parts to mere feeders of itself.

"Sentimentally, no Fayetteville man can view the latter proposition with any feeling short of resentment—so bound up in the story of all the old town's struggles is the history of this road. Nor can the North Carolinian, at large, contemplate its consummation with very different feelings—for it is the only distinctively North Carolinian railway system now left to the State.

"Materially, the case for the preservation of the road from dismemberment, appeals to the pocket, as we see it, of every man, woman and child in the whole country from Wilmington to Mt. Airy and the parts tributary thereto.

"We trust that those interested will give their earnest consideration to this matter, and lend the ample power of their moral support to the efforts of the Baltimore committee."

Cuckoos Ordered to Make a Fight on Mr. Crisp.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, Nov. 18th, says: There is a movement on foot among the gold-bug democrats to prevent ex-Speaker Crisp from obtaining the democratic nomination for speaker. The gold democrats have been very much disturbed by the bold free silver speech made by Judge Crisp to the Georgia legislature on Wednesday of last week, and they say that to give him the caucus nomination for speaker would be to destroy the fruits of the victories they have won at such a sacrifice to the prestige of the democratic party in the country.

Secretary Smith has been ordered by the administration to address the legislature of George in behalf of gold and to raise the issue directly with Judge Crisp in the Empire State of the South, but this is not sufficient. It can well be imagined that the administration is aghast at the idea of Judge Crisp being formally voted the leadership of the house again after his ringing declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is, therefore, certain that the administration will cooperate in the attempt to humiliate Judge Crisp and thereby score another victory for the Wall street policies which it has been pursuing. But notwithstanding the efforts of the cuckoos and the administration to prevent Judge Crisp from obtaining this complimentary vote, the indications are that he has little to fear. Strong as the administration is through its patronage and other machinations, this attempt to discredit the ex-speaker, whose ability was always so abundantly testified to by his colleagues on the floor, will prove abortive. A few cuckoos like Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, may be induced to vote against him, but the great majority of the democrats will not "crook the pregnant hinges of their knees" at the dictation of Mr. Cleveland or anybody else.

It is said that in order to make the humiliation as bitter as possible the gold men will try to beat Judge Crisp with a man from his own state—Judge Turner. Neither Judge Crisp nor his friends need be alarmed. He will be triumphantly nominated against all the Wall street and administration combinations that can be placed in the field.

Of course the nomination is an empty honor. Tom Reed will be the next speaker of the house.

[Since the above announcement, the Southern section of the cuckoos has endeavored to laugh away the suggestion that the humiliation of Mr. Crisp was ever contemplated. But editorials in the World and other Northern papers still cry for his decapitation.]

WE AND THE WORLD.

Editors: MISS NELLIE MORRISON, MISS MARY S. MacRAE.

"Your little sweetheart" all the sad, sweet story,
With fond remembrance to my spirit cries—
I see again hair of an amber glory
Tangled across the gleam of sunny eyes,
Through Time's dim halls a song rings soft and tender,
In whose soft tones our joyous voices blend;
Ah, yes! they bring back love's first splendor
Those words, "Your sweetheart" at the end.

Through the open door, I turn my face to seaward,
Where the rippling breezes o'er the blue waves blow;
The shining bird is flying far to lea-ward—
Just as she left me in the long ago,
Left me, a friend to come back to me never—
The chair is broken that no hand can mend—
The hand will rest in mine no more forever,
That wrote, "your little sweetheart" at the end.

I lay aside the time-stained, yellow letter,
My little sweetheart, my last link to thee—
Whether it were all for *worse* or better,
May God be with you wheresoe'er you be—
And howsoever much my feet may falter,
May your path lead where radiant roses bend,
For you will be what only death can alter—
My little sweetheart to the end.

—*James Lindsay Gordon.*

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

At Miss Della Matthews' home on Hay street, last Wednesday afternoon, the soft light, which smiled through violet shades of dainty candelabra on a tea table fragrant with violet blossoms, smiled on a baker's dozen of pretty women, met to celebrate the birthday of their hostess.

The nosegay of wild heart-leaves and violets which lay temptingly by each plate was promptly appropriated and a round of toasts began. Women's toasts "over the teacups" can be very charming, and those drunk in the steaming beverage brewed by Mrs. Carson, did justice to the occasion.

Those present were: Miss Matthews, her two sisters, Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Jennings, Mesdames McKelway, Walker, Slocomb, R. G. Haigh, J. B. Broadfoot, B. R. Huske, Alexander, W. W. Huske, T. F. Moore and Miss Broadfoot.

Of the many, merry toasts, that most heartily drunk was—"May we all meet and celebrate in '96."

***

Though the skies were threatening, few of those invited allowed themselves to be deterred by the weather from participating in the pleasant tea tendered by Mrs. John C. Haigh last Tuesday afternoon on Dick street.

In the parlor, amid a profusion of handsome chrysanthemums, the guests were received with gracious hospitality by the charming hostess, her mother Mrs. Daingerfield, Mrs. Robert Haigh, Mrs. Benjamin R. Huske and Mrs. William Hawley.

In the tea room Mrs. Walker reigned over the cups, and Miss Maude Haigh was charmingly assisted by her friends Miss Katie Hawley and Miss Mamie Alexander in serving her mother's guests.

There were exquisite flowers on the dainty tables—rich carnations and rare hot house blooms arranged with true artistic sense.

Altogether it was a very charming affair.

***

A party of twenty-five left for Atlanta Monday evening under the chaperonage of Mrs. W. A. Robinson. Among the number were the Williams twins, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Miss Eula May McDonald and Miss Blanche Thornton.

We have had the pleasure of seeing on our streets quite frequently of late Mr. Walter L. Holt, the prime mover in the manufacturing enterprise, whose immense mill is now in course of erection on Massey's Hill.

The Holts and Williamsons are so well known throughout the State that it is needless to say they will be a charming acquisition to our society.

Miss Jessie McNeill, of Staunton, is the latest comer to the family re-union of the Shepherds. She is just from Richmond where she has been spending ten days or so very delightfully.

In the Currie house, on the Hill, Mrs. Dunglison, of South Bethlehem Pennsylvania, and her charming niece, Miss Williams, are spending the winter.

Miss Mamie Morrow, who has gone to Asheville, for the winter, will be greatly missed in Fayetteville circles.

Mr. Cameron F. MacRae has been spending a few days in town.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Lilly Slocomb has been quite sick for several days.

Miss Janie Williams left Monday to visit Mrs. Inman in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Strange, Miss Fannie Strange and Mr. S. H. Strange leave Monday for Atlanta.

SOME LEADERS IN THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

"Industrious Duchesses are almost as thick, relatively, as peas in a pod. There is the Duchess of Bedford, temperance lecturing; there is the Duchess of Sutherland, exploiting English textile fabrics; there is the Duchess of Rutland, article writing; and so you might go on. Now my attention is drawn to the industry of Queens and Empresses, and they seem determined to keep up with the educational distinctions of their female subjects. The Queen of Portugal, who is shortly to visit England, is immensely interested in the advance of women in every sphere, and has taken most energetically to the study of medicine, with a view of inducing Portuguese ladies to take it up. On this point of feminine medical practitioners her Majesty is very keen, believing that women ought to be attended by women. Queen Margherita of Italy has taken most warmly to literature, and a book by her, descriptive of Alpine scenery and illustrated by sketches from her own pencil, will shortly be published. The Empress Eugenie is engaged on a religious work, in the form of meditations for every day in the year. The Empress of Austria is said to be plodding at her Greek like any girl graduate, and the English Empress-Queen, Victoria, can now read and write Hindustani with perfect ease—a language her Majesty took up less than two years ago."—*London Letter to New York Mail and Express.*

"The ancient and honorable office of Poet Laureate has not been filled since Lord Tennyson's death, both Algernon Swinburn and William Morris having refused the post when offered to them. The subject is again being agitated, and again there is a woman candidate for the office. This time it is Mrs. Maynell who writes verses that are very original and delicate. Any much more absurd idea than a "Poetess Laureate" cannot well be imagined. Mrs. Maynell is a sister of Lady Butler, the famous artist of "The Roll Call" and other pictures of warlike subjects; but in spite of this distinction added to her own very pretty gift of verse writing, it would seem almost a disrespect to place a woman in a public office that has been adorned by such great names as those of Edward Spenser and Ben Jonson, John Dryden and Robert Southey, William Wordsworth and Alfred Tennyson."

We quote the above from the St. Louis Republic from the department devoted to woman and her interests which is edited also by a woman. We merely wish to ask that after two such women, each so prominent and so successful in her own line, as George Eliot and Mrs. Browning, can it be said that woman would disgrace any position or reflect disrepect even to such names as Spenser, Dryden, Wordsworth and Tennyson.

On the 10th of October, Miss Strong, a Brooklyn singer, who has been educated in music by the noted Hungarian master, Korbay, made her first appearance at Covent Garden.

Her debut was a wonderful success and her talent has already been engaged for the next Beireuth festival.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LUMBER BRIDGE, Nov. 26.

Dr. Stamps, in response to a telegram, left on the 24th inst., to attend the bedside of Mrs. Dan Monroe, Hasty, S. C. Mrs. Monroe has been sick since June.

Miss Mary Augusta Myrover, of your city, paid a visit last week to Miss Sallie McQueen, but made her stay among us too short.

Rev. P. R. Law is conducting a meeting this week at Buckhorn school house.

Mr. A. L. Shaw made a flying trip to Charlotte last week.

Miss Hattie McQueen is spending a few days at her home in Cumberland.

Services will be held on Thanksgiving in the Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M., and at the same hour in the Baptist church.

We are glad to learn that Mr. D. P. McGeachy, of this place, a member of the senior class at Davidson College, has been appointed vocal instructor by the president, Dr. Shearer.

The tuition in music is free to the students. Mr. McGeachy as leader of the Glee Club, has done a good deal to brighten the college life of the students.

GARLAND, Nov. 25.

The school here is flourishing with Miss Janie Cromartie as principal. Fifty pupils enrolled.

Mr. A. A. Johnson left here last week to visit the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. James Colvin and Mrs. Henry of Point Caswell, were the guests of Mrs. Sloan last week.

Miss May Cromartie has gone to Kinston, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Loops.

Mrs. Newton, of Kerr, is visiting relatives near here.

KENANSVILLE, Nov. 25.

Mr. J. J. Bowden, one of the most prosperous merchants of this village, was married on Wednesday, P. M., at Wallace, the home of the bride, to Miss Mary Mallard, one of the most accomplished ladies of Wallace. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party left for this place, where the doors of the hospitable mansion of the groom's parents were thrown open to the friends of the happy pair, and a most brilliant reception given them.

Our village was fortunate in having an opportunity to see the painting of Prof. Britt, of Charlotte, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of the last week. The entertainments were generously patronized, and the proceeds, which were for the benefit of the Methodist Church, were of course satisfactory.

Bro. Kendall, of the Methodist Church, preached a very striking sermon yesterday, (his regular appointment.) He has been unusually successful, and we presume when conference meets he will be returned to this place. He reports that all of his churches on the circuit have paid their part of his salary, and indeed all sums they are assessed, or rather that are required or expected of them; a thing that has not been known in this circuit for many years. He is a hard worker, and puts all the forces to work that can be used.

How to Beat the Democracy.

Washington Post.]

"Since it came into power, nearly three years ago, the Democratic party has done nothing to commend itself to the admiration and confidence of the people, and there was no reason why the people should, at this stage of affairs, withhold the expression of their distrust and discontent. They have had the spectacle of a Democratic administration antagonizing and discrediting Democratic leaders in different States, interfering in local politics everywhere, proscribing and persecuting party men of honorable service and established fealty, and in various other ways encouraging and aiding the Democracy's hereditary enemy."

[An awful indictment, truly; but can any one truthfully say that it is not literally so?]

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED.—Gentlemen Boarders. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to MRS. G. H. INGRAM.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

Nervous

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having

Pure Blood

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet sleep, mental vigor, a good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema, or Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases, because it

Makes **Pure Blood**

Results prove every word we have said. Thousands of voluntary testimonials fully establish the fact that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula and the result is that I am permanently cured." CLAUDE R. DORSON, Ritchie C. H., West Virginia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion. 25c.

BBB
-BOTANIC-
BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quantity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act its part.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

AT THE

Variety Store

YOU WILL FIND ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WISH IN

SHOES OR RUBBERS

FOR MEN, LADIES OR CHILDREN.

PIECE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, NOVELTIES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. P. COOK & CO.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

RAMBLER BICYCLE

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTL

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S. SHEETZ & SONS.—Christmas.
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS—4th page.
MISS G. H. INGRAM—Wanted—Special
BLOOD BALM CO.—Botanic Blood Balm.
T. W. ALLEN—Cleanliness next to Godliness
CHAS. W. TROY—Government Sale of Whisky and Stills.
E. P. WEBER & SONS—The Weber Piano and Organ Repairing Company.
HANCOCK BROS.—The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina.

Middling cotton was selling at 7¾ on this market yesterday.

There is a rumor of another cotton factory for Fayetteville.

Gorton's Minstrals will be here on Saturday, the 14th of next month.

Mr. R. H. Buckingham is building a house on Old street near Liberty Point.

Dr. McNeill has moved into his well appointed offices, South east corner of market square.

To-day, Thanksgiving Day, is the sports-man's own. The prospects are for a bright day, but rather high wind.

Is everything in order about your premises? If not, don't delay, for the inspectors of the health office are making their rounds.

A german will be given complimentary by Miss Chestnut, Friday evening, November 29th, at McKethan's Hall. The dancing will begin promptly at 9 o'clock.

The city has seven men working out gangs on the streets. Their terms range from 5 to 30 days. They are now engaged in improving Person street.

The subscribers to the stock of the co-operative Cotton Factory are requested to meet at Town Hall Monday evening, Dec. 2, 1895, for organization. Let there be a full attendance.

Dr. E. L. Hunter, who recently spent a fortnight hunting with his old friends in Enfield, says the Halifax quail are much larger than ours, on account of the numerous fields of small grain.

Mr. Jno. Daughtry was stricken with paralysis Thursday. The whole of his left side was affected. We are glad to learn that he is much better, and was able to walk about a little yesterday.

Mr. E. P. Hancock, representing the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina, whose advertisement is in another column, will make Cumberland county his field of labor for the next three months.

The fire alarm was sounded late Monday afternoon and much excitement was created by the report that the Oil Mill was on fire. It turned out to be nothing but the burning out of a chimney in the residence of Mr. Joe Atkins, which is close by the Oil Mill.

The ladies of the Catholic Church offer their grateful acknowledgment and thanks to their many kind friends (non-Catholic) for their generous donations towards having the Pipe Organ, which has been in a wrecked condition for many years, thoroughly repaired by the Weber Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing Company.

The following Fayettevillians left Tuesday evening for the Atlanta Exposition via C. F. & Y. V.: Mrs. B. G. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Henry Fisher, Mrs. Janie Tomlinson, Mrs. W. A. Crawford, Mrs. R. L. Holland; Miss Isabel Nimocks, Miss Bonnie Nimocks; Messrs. R. L. Holland, S. H. Strange, Gordan Jessup, Wm. Broughton, W. Evans, F. Maultsby.

Sad Death.

Little Frederick, the two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hedgepeth, died in this city Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. He was an exceedingly bright little fellow, and his death is a great shock to the family. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from their residence.

Judge Hoke's Uncle Dies, and Court is Adjourned.

Cumberland county court was adjourned Thursday afternoon by Judge Hoke on account of the death of an only uncle. Judge Hoke left on the evening train to attend the funeral.

In the Riley-Hall land suit, which was being tried, a juror was withdrawn and the case was declared a mis-trial. The next term will be in January for the trial of criminal cases.

Church Notice.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Peyro, Pastor, next Sunday (first Sunday in Advent) High Mass at 11 A. M.; Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 3:30 P. M. You are cordially invited.

Reduced Fares via C. F. & Y. V. Ry's.

For the following occasions: Eastern North Carolina Conference, at Henderson, N. C., Nov. 28 Dec. 4; tickets on sale Dec. 25, 28 and 29th, final limit Dec. 6.

Meeting Grand Lodge of Masons (colored) at Charlotte, Dec. 10; tickets on sale Dec. 8-11; final limit Dec. 20; fare from Fayetteville ,$6.65; from Sanford, $6.05; from Greensboro, $4.45.

North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 11-18; tickets on sale Dec. 7-11; final limit Dec. 21; fare from Fayetteville, $9.95; from Maxton, $11.15; from Sanford, $11.25.

Our Lady Editors.

The Raleigh Press of recent date says:

Miss Mary MacRae, of Fayetteville, who is visiting in the city, is one of the two lady editors of the Fayetteville Observer, the and Miss Nellie Morrison, of that place, having in charge a two column department of the paper.

These two brilliant women probably find newspaper work very pleasant. This department would certainly indicate this, for its bright paragraphs show a degree of literary merit in their daintily dished news and society gossip that can be equaled in no similar department in any State paper.

St. Thomas's Chapel.

"This is none other than the house of God—the gate of Heaven."

The first divine service in the new St. Thomas's Chapel, three miles west of town, on Hybart hill, was held at 11 o'clock last Sunday and was the occasion of no little pleasure and reverent gratitude to God, as was evidenced by the large congregation assembled—a part of which consisted of a number from town—and the impressive character of the exercises. The rebuilding of the Chapel is matter for congratulation and thankfulness, assembling again within the walls of their own temple of worship the little flock of that beautiful and peaceful rural section, and permitting them again to hear the voice and receive the counsel of their beloved Shepherd in Christ.

The earnest and touching discourse of the rector, Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, was upon Jacob's dream and "the holy ground which they knew not," and during the services the venerable priest baptized his grandson, the lovely, rosy babe of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Huske. The same rite was administered to Mrs. Wm. Hybart.

St. Thomas's Chapel, in which the congregation justly take great pride, is 52x26 feet in the main building, with a vestibule 8x15 feet, and a pentagonal recess chancel with vestry rooms on the side. The interior walls are tastefully colored—the church in light blue and the chancel in pink, with wainscoting four feet in height, of native dressed and polished pine. The windows are set in cathedral glass.

Town Affairs.

Our correspondent "Small Fry" complains that his communication signed "Little Tax Payer," and published in the OBSERVER of the 14th instant, has received no attention at either our hands or those of the city authorities. It is true that nothing has so far been said by way of a printed reply—in this paper, at least—but we are informed by those responsible for the town's finances and government that "Little Tax Payer's" complaints are nonsensical; that there has never been manifested by them the slightest effort to conceal anything connected with their trust at the hands of the people; that, on the contrary, the manner of the disposal of every cent of city funds and who are the beneficiaries thereof are matters as open as day to the tax-payers and voters; and that information upon any specific point will be given, without question, by any seeker for information concerning these public matters.

We have no reason to doubt that the authorities mean precisely what they say. We think our correspondent does them injustice. We would suggest, however, that the present and all similar complaints can be anticipated as well as met if the authorities will publish at proper intervals—as is done in New Berne and other cities, and as the law requires for counties—an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements. The cost of so doing would doubtless be far less than the value of the time consumed by the fretfulness engendered on both sides by the present system. It would also be more in consonance with the dignity of a city's legislature if the Aldermen's meetings were held at stated and regular times, and duly reported, as is the case with the county legislature.

A Peculiar Suit.

Harnett county court is in session this week, Judge Coble, presiding. Judge R. P. Buxton, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Capt. N. W. Ray and Mr. C. W. Bidgood are the members of the Fayetteville bar in attendance. Col. Broadfoot and Capt. Ray are representing the Bank of Fayetteville in the suit brought by Mr. Hugh McLean, of Harnett, for the recovery of 1,500 dollars he deposited with the bank, but which he claims he never drew out. We learn from the bank officials that Hugh McLean, who is one of the famous Harnett county ninety year old twins, deposited $1,500 in the bank Nov. 30. 1888, and drew it out by check Dec. 4, 1888, which check the bank now holds, and the genuineness of the signature Mr. McLean has acknowledged. Mr. McLean now commences suit for the recovery of the money which he denies having received. Dr. H. W. Lilly, the president, Mr. J. C. Haigh, the cashier, and Mr. E. J. Lilly, the bookkeeper, of the bank, left Tuesday evening for Lillington to give evidence in the case. Messrs. Hugh and Hector McLean are highly respected citizens of Harnett county.

Off for the Exposition.

The A. C. L. carried a large number of people to Atlanta Monday night, including the following from this city:

Mr. and Mrs. R. McMillan and son, Mrs. Frank Thornton, Jr., Miss Blanche Thornton, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Weedon, Mrs. W. A. Robeson, Mrs. W. G. Hall; Misses Fannie and May Williams, Eula May McDonald and Mary Davis; Messrs. L. M. Autry, David and Willie McKethan, R. H. Dye, Louis Boyd and H. H. Preston.

The following left for Atlanta by the same route Tuesday night: Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, two children and nurse; Misses Alice and Maggie Pemberton; Mrs. J. W. McNeill, Capt. A. Garrason and wife, Mr. C. G. Terry and wife; Messrs. W. K. Parker, J. F. Johnson, J. C. Jackson, O. B. Wightman, H. B. Downing, R. A. Melvin and Charlie Rogers.

Sheetz—Hedgepeth.

Mr. Edna S. Sheetz, a prominent young business man of this city, and skilled musician, was united in marriage to Miss Eula Hedgepeth, a beautiful young lady, at 9 o'clock last night at the residence of her father on Russell street. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Willis, was strictly private on account of the death of a relative of the bride.

People and their Movements.

We regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. C. G. Cain.

Mr. T. J. McGilvary spent Monday in Wilmington.

Mr. R. L. Williams went down to Wilmington yesterday.

Mrs. J. J. Croswell has returned from her sad mission to Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Culbreth have returned from a pleasant trip to the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. D. McD. Grady is on a visit to her father, Mr. B. C. Gorham. Eugene, who has been so ill, is improving.

Mrs. W. S. Cook and Miss Emma Hollingsworth, returned Tuesday from a week's stay at the Exposition.

Misses Lena and Mollie Atkinson, who have been attending school in Wilmington, returned home Saturday night.

Mr. A. A. Marshall who has been so ill at the Hotel LaFayette for several weeks, shows no signs of improvement we are sorry to state.

Mrs. J. M. Howell is critically ill at the residence of her son, Mr. E. E. Howell, on Rowan street. We are glad to state that there was a slight improvement in her condition last night.

Mr. H. I. McDuffie, who for eight years represented the New York Life Insurance Company, is now special agent for the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, with headquarters in this city. We are glad to have Mr. McDuffie with us again.

Town Affairs.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—I was surprised not to find in your issue of the 21st inst. a reply to "Little Tax Payer" which was published the week before. I suppose our city officials are so well contented with themselves, have such a strong hold on the affections of the people and control and pull the political wires so adroitly and successfully that they are a "Power in the Land"—a little Citadel too strongly fortified to be made afraid by such "small fry" as "Little Tax Payer."

And, Mr. Editor, I expected to hear you say something—tell us why you don't publish the proceedings of the "Town Meetings"—but I shall not quarrel with you about it; possibly you are like the balance of us—know nothing and can find out nothing. I heard a gentleman ask an alderman the other day, "When do you meet and where?" His reply was, "We generally meet in the Mayor's private office and only meet when we have some business to transact." Ah! Fathers, what a travesty on Government, why the birds of the air and beasts of the field and the fishes under the water do as well. They *meet* and some of them have *stated* times and places for their meetings.

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you a question as a "starter," viz: Will you kindly tell us, in next week's issue, what the City paid last year, and this year too, for *cart hire?* This question, put to you, will give you *courage* to inquire—*I am afraid* to ask to see the books of the City. I will ask another question, why don't we have more drinking fountains for man and beast? Is not the water supply sufficient? I believe they have a wooden trough at Liberty Point.

As "Little Tax Payer" said, "Give us light."

SMALL FRY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

From Far-away Alaska.

The Women's Edition of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER—illustrating so beautifully the intellectual culture and finish of the women of Fayetteville and Cumberland county—made its favorable impress upon the readers of a large extent of territory, as many letters received from all parts of the country abundantly testify. Following is the full text of one, dated 28th ult., to Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot, editor-in-chief of the Women's Edition and president of the Monumental Association, from Mr. M. K. Jackson, Proctor in Admiralty at Sitka, Alaska:

"I was the recipient of a copy of the Women's Edition of the Fayetteville Observer—truly it portrays the characteristics of the Southern women. The energy and godliness that warmed the steel and inspired the cause of thirty-five years ago are visible in its every column. I was denied the honor of donning the gray solely for the reason that my existence had not begun; but be assured I have ever defended the principles enunciated by Mr. Davis, and feel that I am just as much a "Rebel" as ever fired a gun at the usurpers of constitutional rights. I have some relatives in North Carolina, and presume, it was through their kindness, that the paper reached me, but allow me, in the name of an exile wanderer from the land 'where the orange blossom grows and the magnolia blooms,' to thank you and your noble associates for keeping green the graves of those who died to perpetuate the principles of Democracy as was, and justly so, interpreted by the people."

Maj. M. McR. McLauchlin

The Robesonian speaking of the Faculty of Raeford Institute, says:

Maj. McLauchlin is a native of this State, having been born and raised within two miles of the Institute, where his venerable parents, aged respectively ninety-four and ninety two, still reside. He received a collegiate education, and with the exception of the time spent in the Confederate army, where by gallantry he was accorded the title which he bears, his life has been devoted to teaching literary and singing schools. His name is a tower of strength to any institution which has for its object the uplifting of the young people.

Coughs, colds and wheezing of the lungs, so common with children, are easily overcome by using Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Full pint bottle, $1.00. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

MR. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Scholastic Honors—Examination Close of First Half of Fall Term 1895.

STAR ROLL.

Not absent from School, Sunday School, or Church; not late at School or Prayers; no demerits.

R. G. Atkinson, David McDiarmid, C. E. Rankin, J. L. Sykes.

(Scale of marks:—10 perfect; 9 excellent; 9 very good; 8 good; 7 creditable; 6 fair; 5 tolerable; below 5, bad.)

9 First Distiction—8 Second Distinction.

FIRST DISTINCTION.

S. G. Haigh, E. L. Pemberton, W. L. Walker.

SECOND DISTINCTION.

E. F. Fiers, S. R. Horne, E. D. Ijams, J. S. McKee, D. B. Nicholson, C. W. Rankin, C. G. Rose, A. E. Rountree, H. Sutton, J. L. Sykes, S. W. Tillinghast, F. S. Prior.

DEPORTMENT.

The following received no demerits: R. G. Atkinson, H. A. Carr, W. C. Davis, W. J. Deloatch, S. G. Haigh, H. B. Hiatt, S. R. Horne, D. H. Jones, G. C. Lamb, D. McDiarmid, J. S. McNeill, L. W. McPherson, D. B. Nicholson, E. L. Pemberton, C. E. Rankin, C. G. Rose, H. Sutton, S. W. Tillinghast, W. L. Walker, J. L. Sykes.

PUNCTUALITY.

The following were absent from school no day during first half of Fall Term 1895: R. G. Atkinson, J. J. Croswell, H. L. Drewry, E. F. Fiers, S. G. Haigh, C. E. Rankin, J. L. Sykes, W. L. Walker, S. R. Horne, J. B. Kinsey, W. A. Maultsby, D. McDiarmid, A. B. McMillan, C. W. Rankin, P. S. Taylor, J. McRae, D. B. Nicholson, E. L. Pemberton, F. S. Prior, W. S. Prior, A. E. Rountree, J. C. Thomson, Jr.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

The following were not absent from Sunday school or church during first half Fall Term 1895: R. G. Atkinson, C. H. Belvin, M. H. Brandt, W. H. Campbell, H. A. Carr, W. J. Deloatch, H. L. Drewry, E. F. Fiers, J. C. Gorham, T. M. Green, J. B. Kinsey, G. C. Lamb, D. S. Maultsby, W. Maultsby, D. McDiarmid, J. S. McKee, A. B. McMillan, H. McNeill, C. E. Rankin, A. E. Rountree, H. Sutton, J. H. Sykes, J. C. Thomson, Jr., A. R. Williams.

"I escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time." This is the experience of many. Ayer's Pills, whether as an after-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brash, and nausea, are invaluable.

Exposure to cold, damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL Fire Insurance Association OF NORTH CAROLINA.

READ THIS, IT MAY BE the MEANS OF SAVING YOUR HOME.

A CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF INSURANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FARM PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY

FIRE, WIND or LIGHTNING

It is Insurance at Cost, which Means an Annual Average Cost of About $2.00 per Thousand Dollars Insurance.

HANCOCK BROS.

J. S. C. CARPENTER, GEN'L AGT., RALEIGH N. C.
E. P. HANCOCK, CUMBERLAND COUNTY BRANCH.

11-28-95 4t

Cleanliness Next to Godliness.

LAUNDRY WORK IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

Special Rates to Families and Hotels.

HAVE YOUR LINEN WASHED LILLY-WHITE AT THE FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

T. W. ALLEN, MANAGER.

11-28-95 4t

THE WEBER Piano and Organ Repairing Company FROM NEW YORK,

offer the residents of Fayetteville and vicinity an opportunity of having their

Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired.

We are fully equipped with all the necessary material to do Factory Jobs, no matter how much out of order the Instrument may be.

All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or no charge made. Call on or address

PROF. R. I. WEBER & SONS, PIANO REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT, OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood-purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.

A disordered Liver causes jaundice, biliousness, indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia. Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator corrects all liver troubles and these ailments disappear. 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

A tired stomach is very much like a sprained ankle. If you suffer from any of the symptoms of dyspepsia, your stomach is tired. It needs a crutch. We must relieve it of all work for a time, or until it is restored to its natural strength. To do this successfully, we must use a food which is already digested outside of the body, and which will aid the digestion of other foods that may be taken with it. Such a product is the Shaker Digestive Cordial.

The Shakers have utilized the digestive principles present in plants for the manufacture of this article, and its success has been truly phenomenal. You can try it for the nominal sum of 10 cents, as sample bottles are sold by all druggists at this price.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Nearly every family in the United States keep a bottle of whisky in the house. This applies as well to Iowa, Kansas and Vermont as to States where its sale is not prohibited.

Some keep it as a beverage, some as a tonic, some as a medicine. In either case it is important that it should be old and pure.

I. W. Harper's Nelson County, Ky., Whisky has been examined by the leading chemists throughout the country and its purity has in every case been highly commended.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Goverment Sale of Whisky and Stills—two lines.

By virtue of certain distraint issued by the Collector of the Fourth District, I this day levied upon 15 barrels of Whisky and 3 Copper Stills, the property of W. J. Stewart, which I will sell for taxes, assessment and penalty in front of the Overbaugh House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 12th day of December, at 1 o'clock M.

CHAS. W. TROY, Deputy Col., For F. M. Simmons, Col.

Nov. 22, 1895—3t

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Deed of Trust Mortgage

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by Geo. C. Scurlock and Nannie Scurlock his wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book V. No. 1, Page 620, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz:

One lot on Hay street, beginning at a stake on the south side of Hay street, being the west corner of Lot No. 6, 210 feet west of Winslow street, thence as the adjoining lot S. 20 W. 150 feet to an alley thirty feet wide, thence N. 70 W. 40 feet, thence N. 20, E. 150 feet to the edge of Hay street, thence as it S. 70 E. 40 feet, to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House Door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, 23rd of December, 1895, at 12 M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Trustee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, 1895.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville vs. J. M. Williams and others, made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayettevill, N. C., on Monday, December 23rd, at 12 o'clock M., the following lands for cash, viz: The "J. Marshall Williams Place" on Buckhead, about four miles southwest of Fayetteville, on the Albemarle Plankroad, containing about four hundred acres, with all necessary buildings and improvements thereon.

Also an undivided one-third interest of the said J. Marshall Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Township, on Curly swamp and McKay's creek, adjoining the lands of Smith, Nixon, Blue and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, 1895.

Women Should Drink Lincoln LITHIA WATER

"My patient, Mrs. E—, has just returned from your health-restoring spring and I am in duty bound and without solicitation on your part happy to state fully restored. Indeed, I consider the water a panacea for chronic diseases, for never did I see a human being suffer more intensely from procidentia, leucorrhœa, and metritis, than Mrs. E—, prior to her visit. She also suffered from sympathetic dyspepsia, which has likewise disappeared. I would take this mode of advising the female invalids of our land to repair at once to your health-giving spring water."
W. W. LATHAM, M. D.

It is the best specific known for diseases of women as well as all kidney and urinary troubles, rheumatism, and kindred diseases, dyspepsia and nervous affections.

Sold by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00 f.o.b. at Springs.

Lincoln Lithia Inn.—Open all the year. First-class in all its appointments. Write for pamphlet and full information.

THE LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO., LINCOLNTON, N. C.

We will give an Exhibition of the Buck Stoves and Ranges at our store on

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6th & 7th.

Knowing that there is no superior to these goods we wish every housekeeper in this section to call and see them in operation on the above dates. We will have a range put up and in operation and give a practical test of their merits that we wish everybody to see.

On Saturday, 7th,

we will give a beautiful Child's Range to the little (white) girl under 12 years of age, who makes and bakes the best biscuit on the Buck's Range at our store.

The contest is open to every little girl in this town or section. Competent judges will make the decision

The celebrated brand "Igleheart's Best" Flour, sold by A. S. Huske, Fayetteville, N. C., will be used in the exhibition and contest. Tell your neighbors.

Huske Hardware House,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the Bonds of the late Town of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., which were issued to pay for the subscription of Stock of the Western Railroad Company by said Town, and Refunded January 1st, 1876, who have availed themselves of the privilege given to the holders of the bonds of said Town to compromise the same under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors of the former Town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes," Ratified March 8th, 1883, and Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, which bonds will fall due on January 1st, 1896, that said bonds if properly evidenced by an agreement signed by the owner and holder agreeing to the provisions of the Act herein mentioned, will be paid on and after said date upon presentation either at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, N. C., or at the office of Edward C. Jones Co., 80 Broadway, New York City, on or after January 1st, 1896, and Notice is hereby further given that Interest will cease on all such bonds after January 1st, 1896.

Dated November 16th, 1895

W. S. COOK, Mayor.

11-21-95 4t

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS

—OF—

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S Great Store on Hay Street.

OUR BUYER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS WHERE HE HAS BOUGHT AND WE HAVE ADDED A

COMPLETE CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Fish and Oyster Sets, and everything in China and Fine Glassware.

A COMPLETE LINE OF LAMPS.

WE ARE HANDLING THE CELEBRATED A. A. VANTINE & CO.'S NEW YORK

High-Class Art Pottery and Egyptian Goods.

IT IS A TREAT TO SEE THESE GOODS.

DRESS STUFFS and HIGH-CLASS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COME TO SEE US.

FRANK THORNTON.

Christmas! Christmas!! Christmas!!!

—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF—

Plush and Willow Rockers, China Closets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Cabinets, Etc.

ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE AN ELEGANT PRESENT. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WE HAVE EN-ROUTE A NICE LINE OF

PICTURES AND EASELS.

Also a full line of Smyrna Rugs, which will be sold cheap.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

Notice of Sale under Deed of Trust Mortgage

By virtue of the power and authority given by an agreement signed by the owner and holder agreeing to the provisions of the Act herein mentioned, will be paid on and after said date upon presentation either at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, N. C., or at the office of Edward C. Jones Co., 80 Broadway, New York City, on or after January 1st, 1896, and Notice is hereby further given that Interest will cease on all such bonds after January 1st, 1896.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Please Note Reduction

IN RETAIL PRICE OF

CAROLINA BAKING POWDER

TO 20c. FOR HALF-POUND CANS.

This is the best size to buy as it is used up before exposure has damaged it. No other pure Cream Tartar Powder is sold at less than 25c. If on trial not found equal to Royal, Cleveland, Sea Foam or other reputable brand return to your grocer and get your money refunded. Contains no Phosphate of Lime, no Alum or other hurtful and cheapening ingredients.

KEPT BY FAYETTEVILLE GROCERS.

H. R. HORNE, MANUFACTURER.

Nov. 21, 1895.

FRESH ARRIVAL

—OF—

SEASONABLE - GOODS.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON,
MINCE MEATS AND PRESERVES,
MALAGA GRAPES,
BANANAS AND APPLES,
NUTS, PRUNES, DATES, &c.
FRESH AND FANCY CRACKERS,
BEST FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT,
FLAP JACK, GLUTENA AND WHEATLET,
IRISH POTATOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER AND CHEESE,
FANCY CANDIES,
"RICE" BUTTER.

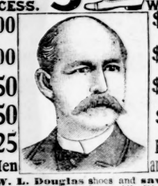
Come and see what we have to offer.

A. S. HUSKE.

1,000,000 People Wear

W. L. Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWED PROCESS. $3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.



$5.00	$3.00
$4.00	$2.50
$3.50	$2.00
$2.50	$1.75
$2.25	For Boys and Youths
For Men	

Wear W. L. Douglas shoes and save from $1.00 to $3.00 a pair. All Styles and Widths. The advance in leather has increased the price of other makes, but the quality and prices of W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same. Take no substitute; see that name and price is stamped on sole. W. L. Douglas, BROCKTON, MASS. Sold by

F. W. THORNTON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in and near Fayetteville.

If not disposed of earlier at private sale, we will sell at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, December 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.,

Two Houses and Lots on the East side of Blount's Creek, adjoining the residence of W. L. Hawley, Esq., and known as the Kershaw property.

1. A Tract of Land on Hillsboro and Rowan streets and the Robinson Road, known as the Honrine place, containing about eleven acres, on Cross Creek and near the junction of the Coast Line and C. F. & Y. V. R. R's. This will be divided into 3 lots, one lot including the Honrine residence, a fine building lot on Hillsboro street, and a small house and good lot on Robinson Road next to creek—sold separately.

2. Also about Ten Acres of Land on Haymount near Fayetteville, known as the Hinsdale Orchard Lot. This will be sold entire or cut up into building lots to suit purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to S. H. MacRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

JNO. W. HINSDALE.
JAS. C. MACRAE,
Ex'rs of S. J. Hinsdale.

Nov. 7, 1895—5t

J. J. WHALEY, JEWELER.

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR REPAIRING.

11-14-95 4t

FOR SALE.

ONE HALL'S PATENT SAFE.

Dimensions, inside measurement: 33 inches high, 26 wide, 18 deep; weight 2,960 pounds. As good as new; cost $250; will sell for $150 cash.

Apply to

SACRIFICE.

care Observer Office,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you insured?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. RANKIN. C. A. RANKIN. H. A. RANKIN

W. L. RANKIN & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

YELLOW AND NORTH CAROLINA

PINE LUMBERS

Cut to Order,

.....ALL GRADES OF.....

CEILING, PARTITION AND FENCING.

All Grades and Styles of Siding, Casing, &c., furnished on short notice.

Prompt shipments, good work and good goods, our motto.

Saw Mill, LATTA, S. C. Planing Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.

P. Centemeri & Co. New York Milano

Paris

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Dates, Prunes, Currants,
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Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
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Kingan's Reliable Hams,
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LOWEST PRICES.

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Scrofula 25 Years.

It is a great mistake to rely upon the mercurial and potash remedies with which doctors usually treat blood diseases. It is also useless to take a remedy which is only a tonic, and cannot possibly touch a real blood trouble.

Scrofula is a stubborn and deep-seated disease of the blood, and all of the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure it. S. S. S., a purely vegetable compound, gets at the root of the disease and permanently rids the system of it. It is a *real* blood remedy, for *real* blood diseases, and has no equal.

Here is an interesting case where the doctors were absolutely at sea.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck is the highly esteemed wife of a well-known and prosperous farmer residing near Delaney, Arkansas. For twenty-five years she has been troubled with a deep-seated blood disease that baffled the skill of the doctors. She says: "Some doctors called my trouble Eczema, some Salt Rheum, and others Scrofula, and though their treatment continued for years, they could not cure me. I then began taking various medicines, and took nearly every advertised

MRS. Y. T. BUCK.

blood remedy. One especially which makes such large claims for curing diseases of the blood, I drank by the wholesale, but it did not seem to reach my trouble. A celebrated specialist said he could cure me and I paid him in advance, but he filled me full of arsenic and I became bloated and my digestion so bad that life was a misery. I then applied to Dr. W. C. Dabney, an old practitioner and medicine manufacturer, who advised me to take S. S. S., saying that one dozen bottles would cure me. I took four bottles and my body broke out in boils and eruptions, but the doctor told me that these symptoms were very favorable, as this is the way the medicine gets rid of the poison matter permanently. After I had used six bottles the eruptions began to disappear, my appetite improved, my digestion became all right, and having finished the twelve bottles, I am perfectly healthy, my skin is clear, the capillary circulation is good, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars."

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood trouble. Scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, contagious blood poison, and in fact any disorder of the blood is promptly wiped out and cured by it. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

S. S. S. has made some wonderful cures of cancer, and we would be pleased to send full accounts of same to any address. We will also mail our books on blood and skin diseases upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of W. F. Carter, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C.' this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHAS. W. BIDGOOD, Administrator.
This 7th day of November, 1895. 6t

For Sale Cheap.

One Printing Press. Prints a circular 6x9, and 11 fonts of type, with cases. A neat little job office. Everything as good as new.

Address EXCELSIOR,
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Mexican Mustang Liniment for

Cuts and Inflamed Udders.

Rheumatic Pains,
Sprains and Strains,
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Stiff Joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
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All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

How to Settle the Silver Qquestion.

Raleigh News and Observer, Nov. 13.]

Hon. W. J. Bryan, easily the most eloquent advocate of silver in America, under the text "A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand," offers as a solution of the contest in the Democratic party the submission of the silver question to a primary election. Writing the day after the great Republican victories, he thus unfolds his plan:

"In 1858 Abraham Lincoln made a political application of a scriptural text which has become a part of our nation's history. In opening his senatorial campaign against Stephen A. Douglas he said: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand,' and then proceeded to apply the principle to the political situation, as it presented itself at the time. He insisted that the union could not exist 'half slave and half free,' and concluded with the prophecy that the nation would not fall, but that it would cease to be divided. The Democratic party occupies the same perilous position to-day that the union did in 1858; and it requires no prophetic powers to foresee that this division must cease or that the party must fall. It is for the Democrats of the country to decide which result shall follow. There is an irrepressible conflict raging within the Democratic party between monometallists and bimetallists, and the conflict must continue until one side triumphs completely. Compromise is no longer possible; we must either join England in the maintenance of a single gold standard, with silver used only as a token money, redeemable in gold, or we must throw the influence of the United States upon the side of the double standard.

"The northeastern Democrats declare that the restoration of silver on equal terms with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 means repudiation, national dishonor and financial disaster. The western and southern Democrats, on the other hand, believe that the gold standard means extortion by the creditor class, financial depression indefinitely extended, and misery to the masses of the people. There is no middle ground between these two ideas. If the Democrats of the northeast are sincere in their opinion, they cannot be expected to surrender their convictions in order to please their party associates. If the Democrats of the west and south are sincere in their opinion, they cannot be expected to surrender their convictions. Not only is a surrender of convictions improbable, but it is also impolitic. If the Democrats adopt a straddling platform and nominate a straddling candidate in 1896, he will receive less votes than a straight-out goldbug or a straight out advocate of free silver. The northeastern Democrat will distrust and desert such a candidate because he is not committed to the gold standard; and the western and southern Democrat will distrust and desert such a candidate because he is not pledged to free coinage. He will lose votes from all sources without drawing votes from any source, and the party will not only be overwhelmingly defeated, but will be demoralized for subsequent campaigns. The Democratic party need not expect nor hope to win another national campaign until it becomes all monometallic or all bi-metallic.

"The United States will finally adopt as its permanent policy that financial system which best protects the rights of the majority of the people and best conserves the interests of the country, and that party only can, or should, permanently administer the government which carries out the policy which is best for the people. A majority has a right to rule both in the country and in the party. The policy of a party should be determined by a majority of that party, and the voters will not be satisfied with anything else, if they appreciate the rights and privileges of citizenship.

"How can the opinion of the voters of a party be determined? In only one way, namely, by primary election, at which every voter shall be permitted to record his own opinion. Conventions and caucuses may misrepresent rather than represent the voters, because delegates, unless bound by instructions, may carry out their individual opinions rather than the opinions of those whom they are supposed to represent. The danger of misrepresentation is greater upon a money question than upon any other kind of question. The World-Herald suggests that the committee be petitioned to submit the silver question to a primary election.

"Let the issue be made plain and distinct between the single gold standard and the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

"Let it be understood that the national convention shall adopt a platform and nominate a candidate in accordance with the views expressed at the primaries, then the party will not only hold those who favor the policy declared for and those who are willing to surrender their own convictions in order to retain the party name, but it will draw to itself those who believe in candor and honesty in politics and who favor the policy declared and whose convictions are deeper than their love for the party name will find a political home elsewhere. It is not fair that a minority of the party should determine upon the party policy and then force that policy upon an unwilling majority. It is not probable that the gold standard Democrats will consent to a primary election because they dare not submit it to the rank and file of the Democratic party. They will seek to control the national convention by the use of patronage and money and then attempt to drive the silver Democrats of the South and West into the support of a platform and a candidate forced upon the convention by the Northeastern States which cannot give to the candidate a single electoral vote. But whether the gold standard members of the national convention will consent to a primary election or not, the Democrats who believe in the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution and desire the use of silver on equal terms with gold, should at once organize and demand of the national organization the right to vote on the silver question at a primary election. This is honest, it is Democratic, it is patriotic. The World-Herald repeats: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.'

"The Democratic party must cease to be divided or it must fall."

Sam Jones and Bill Fife's Laundry.

Winston Sentinel.]

After Rev. Mr. Price had preached his last sermon to the colored people, a few weeks ago, he announced that any member of the congregation that desired to testify for the Lord could do so. Several made short talks, the most pertinent one of which, perhaps, was by a colored brother who remarked that he had heard some people say that Sam Jones was the greatest man that had ever visited Winston; others said that Mr. Fife was, while others thought Mr. Price was the greatest. The brother said he would tell how it was: "Mr. Jones came here and did de washing; Mr Fife and Mr. Price are here now doing de ironing."

A portrait of James Frederick Edward Stewart, the Pretender, has been found in England. It dates back to the seventeenth century, and is the work of Largilliere, the French painter.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

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The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You take no risk by sending for Remedy received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Constant Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 40 Doses 25 cents.

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. E. Tillman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment and settlement on or before the 7th day of November, 1896, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Those indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

W. R. TILLMAN, Administrator.
H. L. COOK, Attorney.
This 2nd day of November, 1895. 6t

E. L. CLARK'S

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BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

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For particulars apply to
MISS LIZZIE MALLETT
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R. T. THOMAS,

successor to A. Deaver.

Butcher of Select Cattle,

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By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,

R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

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COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,

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Are you interested in Carpets? If so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.

WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
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INGRAIN CARPETS OF ALL GRADES

You have as fine a variety to select from as is carried by the stores in the largest cities.

You can have the Carpets CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILL, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor.

We represent the manufacturers, thus saving you the middleman or jobber's profit, and as we have no stock to carry and no risk to take on bad patterns, misfits, or remnants we can afford to *sell at a very small profit*—LOWER EVEN THAN THE STORES OF THE GREAT CITIES.

Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
Furniture and House Trimmings,
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9-12-95

COTTON STATES AND International Exposition

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VIA THE

Seaboard Air Line.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

Upon which no Extra Fare is Charged.

SCHEDULE.	403	41
Leave Fayetteville		4 35 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	12 45 night.	6 13 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	6 41 a. m.	5 09 p. m.

EQUIPMENT.

Trains 403 and 41 are composed of the handsomest Pullman Drawing Room, Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches.

No. 403 ("The Atlanta Special") is vestibuled from end to end and is *operated solid from Washington to Atlanta without change.*

No. 41 is operated solid from Portsmouth to Atlanta without change.

These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta—as near the Exposition grounds as through passengers via *any* line are landed.

RATES.

FROM	A.	B.	D.
Fayetteville,	$18 55	$13 60	$9 75
Maxton,	16 80	12 35	8 50
Sanford,	17 65	12 95	9 20

DATES OF SALE AND LIMITS.

COLUMN A.—Tickets sold daily to December 15th, with extreme limit January 7th, 1896.

COLUMN B.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 15 days from Maxton and 20 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

COLUMN D.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 7 days from Maxton and 10 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

THE EXPOSITION

surpasses, in some respects, any Exposition yet held in America. Here you find, side by side, exhibits from Florida and Alaska, California and Maine, the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, Mexico and Canada, and so on until nearly every civilized nation on the globe is represented. On the terraces are found, among many other attractions, Arab, Chinese and Mexican villages, showing just how those peoples have their "daily walk and conversation."

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 3rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:48 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:40 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:07 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:08 "
Leave Rural Hall,	4:42 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:38 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 35	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

	A. M.
	6 35
	7 20
	8 29
	10 00
	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	P. M.	
	7 00	
	8 31	
	9 40	
	10 27	

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 35	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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